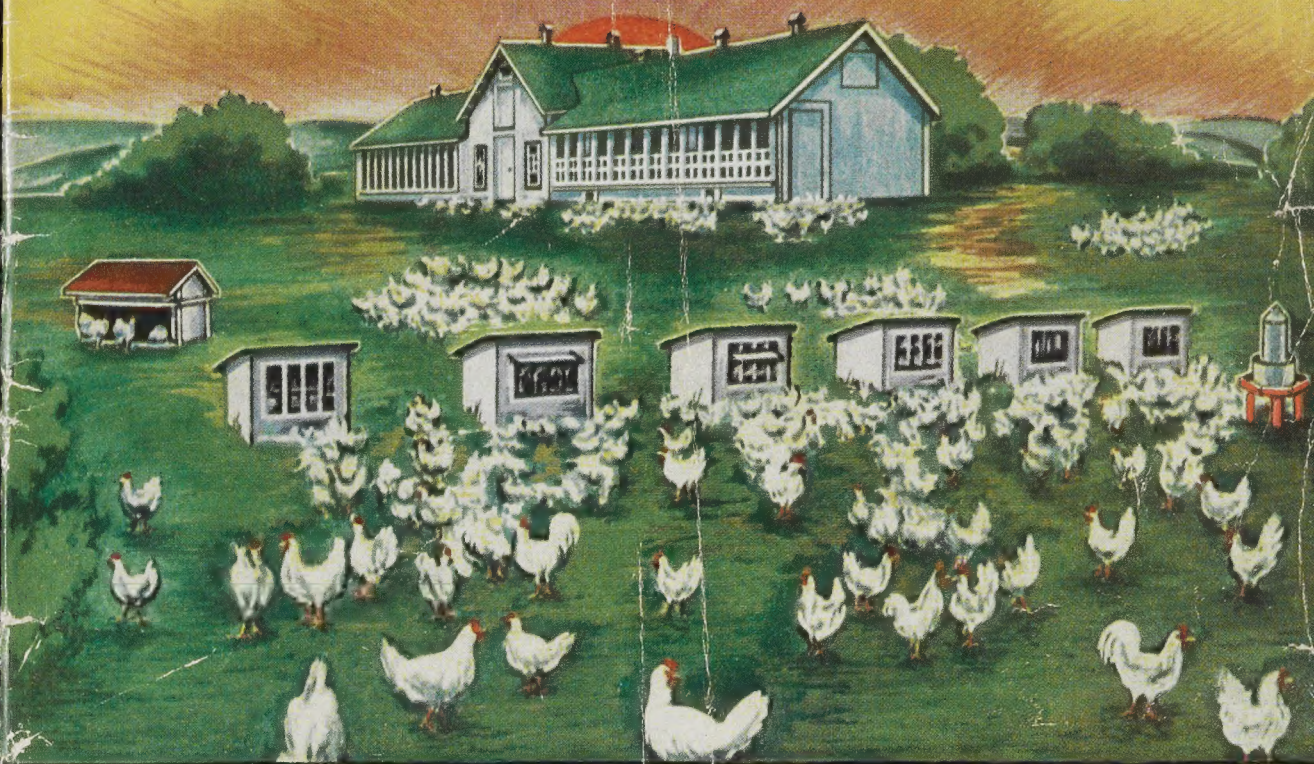


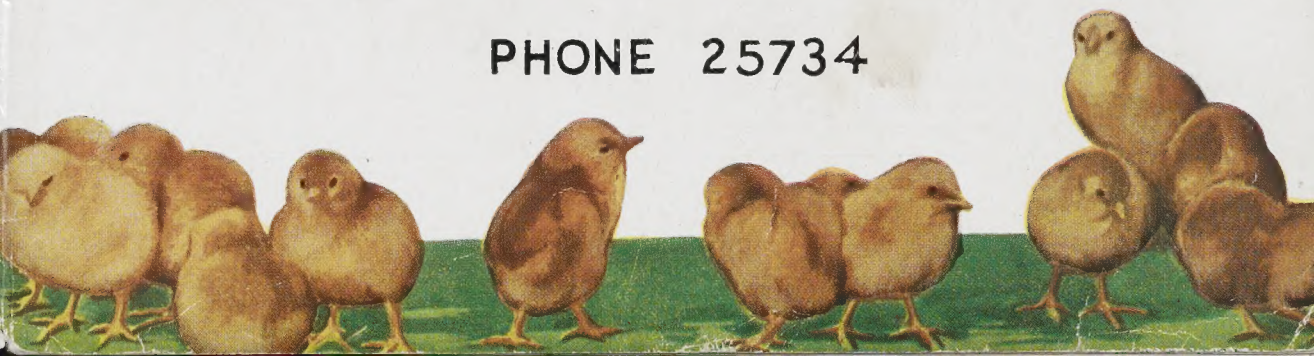
PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES



PRODUCING ROBINSON'S CHICKS

10639 - 101ST STREET • EDMONTON, ALBERTA

PHONE 25734





A ROBINSON PROVINCIAL QUALITY CHICK

10639 101st STREET

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Phone 25734

Provincial Hatcheries



AN ALBERTA ORGANIZATION
PRODUCING

Quality Chicks That Live and Grow

From Government Approved, Blood-tested Flocks Under the Most Sanitary
Hatching Conditions

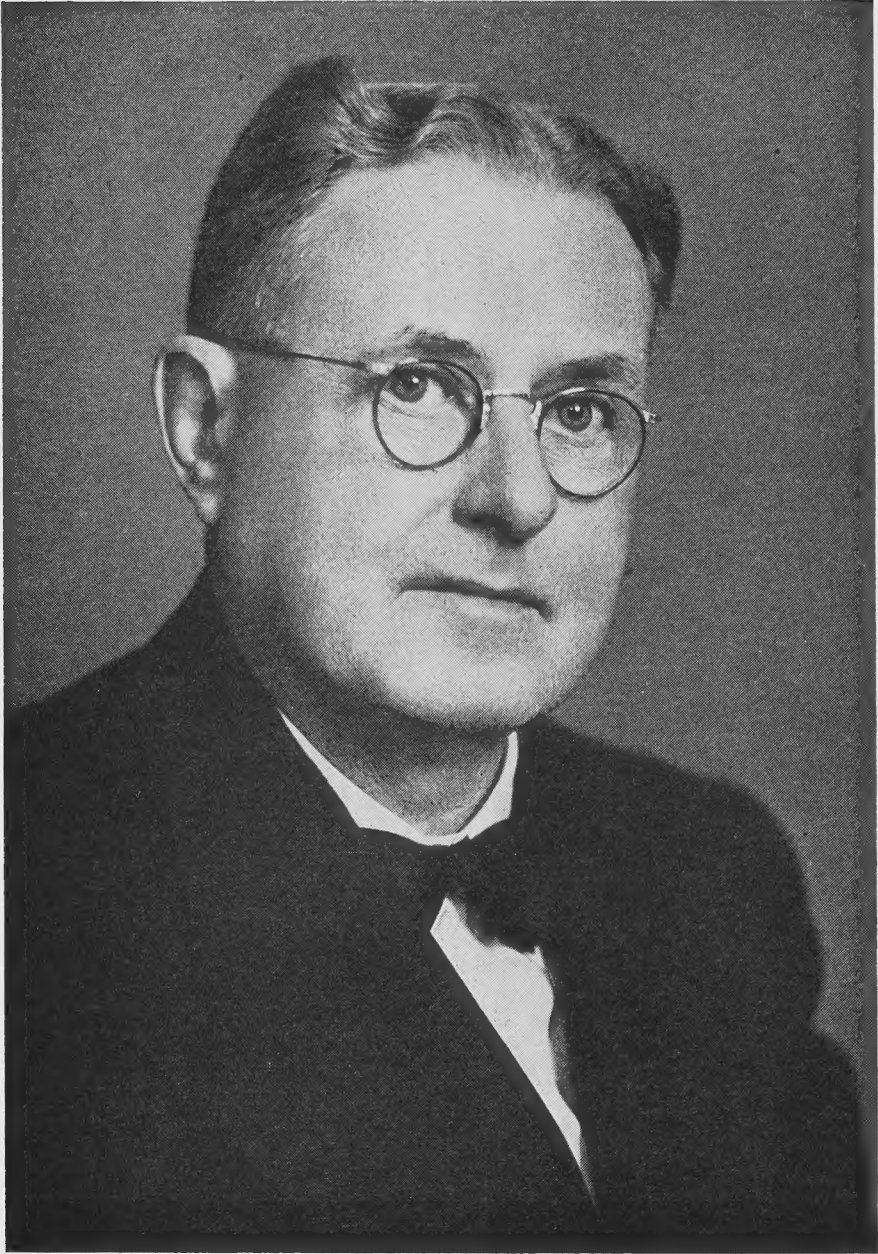


So far as they refer to chicks, the statements in this advertisement have
received Government Approval.

Approved:

A. F. DARNELL,
Dominion Government Hatchery Inspector.

A Dominion Government Approved Hatchery Permit No. A1



Meet the Manager

The man with the Super-Service complex, whose supervision is personified in Provincial Quality Chicks, who knows incubation in all its ramifications. The manager of the Hatchery with the enviable reputation for Sanitation, Efficiency and Service.

Annual Catalogue

Hello friends:

In preparing this year's catalogue, it gave me great pleasure to do a little research—to obtain information of value to every poultry raiser. After all, buying chicks is just the BEGINNING of your job . . . and the data contained in this catalogue is designed to help you raise the best-quality birds, so that you'll get full value for the work you put into raising a fine flock.

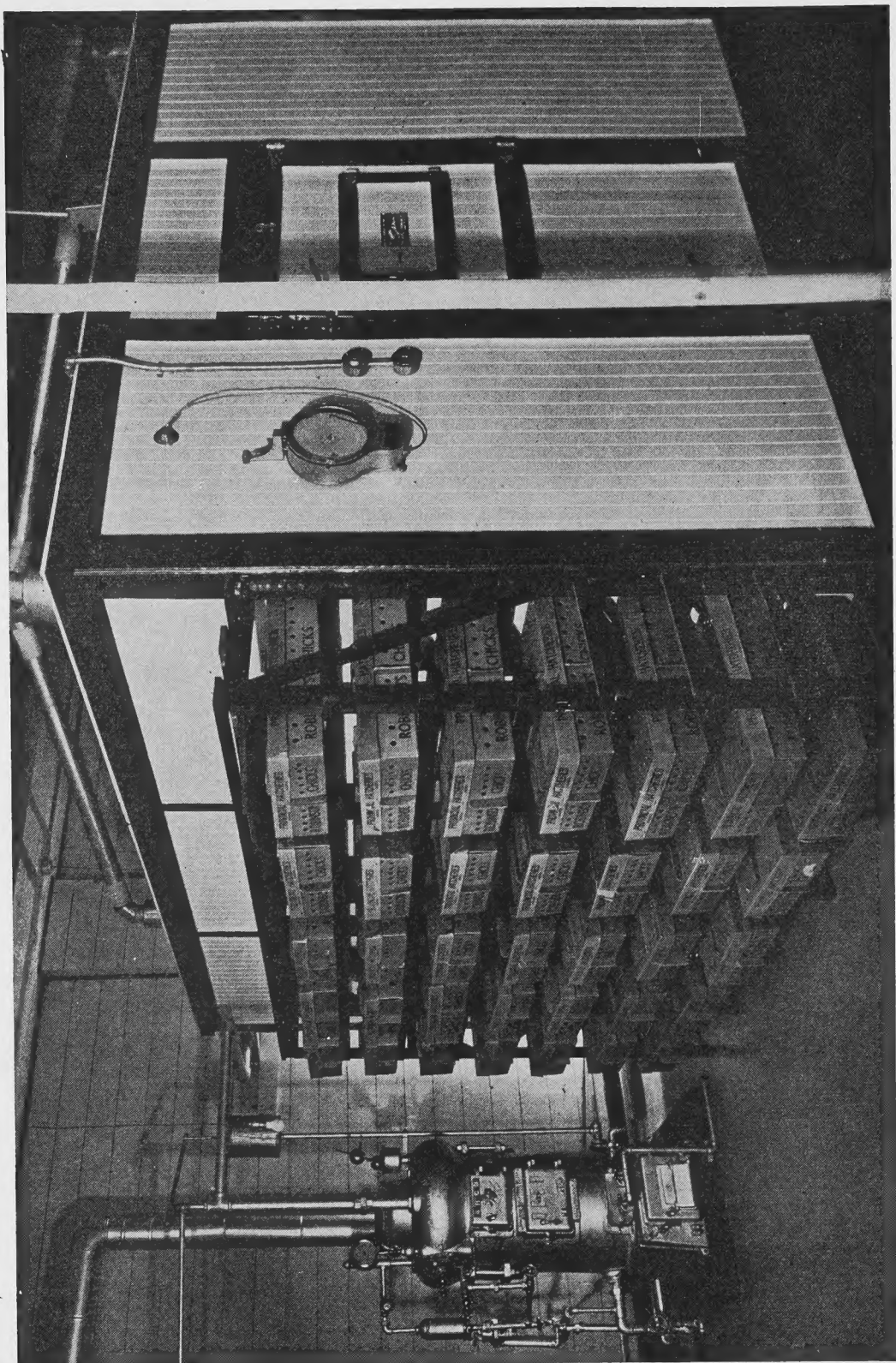
We, at Provincial Hatcheries, are hard at work preparing to fill your orders for your chicks . . . and hope to give you the exact service you desire. You may rest assured that we will continue to send out only the best quality chicks, in accordance with your order.

I hope you will have a big year in poultry . . . that you will be successful in raising top-grade birds, so that you can realize greatest profits on your investment . . . and I also hope that you'll drop me a line, if we can help you with your poultry problems.

Drop in and call on me if you're in Edmonton . . . you're always welcome.

With best wishes,

E. L. Robinson
Manager.



Boiler Room and Chick Racks where Cockerels are kept separately from unsexed chicks and pullets, and which supplies steam humidity to Incubators.

The Age of Specialists

Each year, as we look back at the close of the hatching season it becomes increasingly necessary to me that the success of any business, is in the specializing of that business. If you want your teeth attended to, you go to a dentist; you do not go to an eye specialist. If you want a piece of work done by a carpenter, you do not go to a blacksmith. And the same applies to chickens. When you want Baby Chicks, you come to the PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES.

That is why we have enjoyed the success we have. We are incubator specialists, and hatchery experts, and pride ourselves in the quality of the chicks we turn out. In other words, we specialize in baby chicks, and so while thinking this over, I am quoting you a few suggestions pertaining to the factors in successful chick raising, and it is very worth while reading.

FACTORS IN SUCCESSFUL CHICK RAISING

Poultry raisers will soon be giving some thought to the coming chick season. The judgment used, in making decisions regarding the procuring of chicks and preparations for their development, is likely to make the difference between a successful poultry season and an unprofitable one.

Success with poultry, as with other classes of livestock, depends on breeding, feeding and management. It is a well-known fact, however, that the effort and expense involved in good feeding and management are largely wasted on poorly bred stock.

It is the intention in this article to deal with the subject briefly under these interrelated headings. Detail will, of necessity, be reduced to a minimum. The object is to emphasize some of the outstanding points in the general topic.

BREEDING

The objectives in breeding are heavy production of eggs of good size and quality, low flock mortality, and good body conformation. To develop these characteristics the specialized breeding farm engages

in a system of record keeping which provides individual data on the birds. A study of these records enables the breeder to select families which are outstanding, while progeny testing makes possible the segregation of prepotent individuals in the flock.

While the details of pedigree breeding are incidental to the average poultry raiser an appreciation of this work is desirable. Good males play an important part in flock improvement. The industry is dependent on the specialized breeder for the supply of this stock. The use of R.O.P. approved males is a credit to the hatchery and to the flock owner.

The average poultryman is interested in chicks from stock that has given a good average account of itself. There are many flocks that have laid well and have a satisfactory record of disease. These should form the basis for the hatching business. Before the breeding pens are made up, however, the flocks must be subjected to a rigid weeding process. The carriers of pullorum are detected and irradiated through blood testing. Birds of weak constitution or lacking in some of the characteristics associated with ability to produce are not wanted. Egg size and shape are considered and only hens laying normal shaped eggs weighing from 24 to 26 ounces per dozen should be selected. Eye-color is sometimes associated with disease; as a result only birds of bright reddish-bay eye color are considered satisfactory.

There are flocks, however, in which production has been decidedly unsatisfactory and in which mortality has taken a heavy toll. These flocks, even with severe culling are likely to produce only inferior chicks. Government supervision has been instrumental in preventing much of this inferior stock from appearing on the market. Nevertheless purchasers should be on the alert. Price should not be allowed to become the basis on which chicks are purchased.

FEEDING

Having taken the necessary precautions to guard against inferior breeding, the natural sequence is the development of the flock into profitable producers of eggs and meat. This involves the use of adequate feeds and careful management.



Main Office where records are filed and other necessary accounting and general office work is transacted.

Poultry feeding has undergone a period of rapid development in recent years. Nutritional studies along the lines of quality of protein and the requirements for vitamins and minerals have had a tremendous effect in improving poultry diets. More recently on account of shortages occurring in the supply of certain ingredients that were considered essential, science has led the way in the development of substitutes.

Commercial feeds have a service to perform in formulating and supplying adequate rations to the poultry industry. This service is more important today than ever before. Maximum production of poultry products is of national importance, and the variety of what are commonly called "trace elements" that are now found to be essential, demand an accuracy in measuring and mixing that is impossible on the average farm.

The successful poultry raiser requires assurance that the commercial feed meets the requirements of the birds. This attitude is desirable and is welcomed by the manufacturer. Priority of quality over price in consideration of poultry feeds is sound economy.

Some consideration to the feeding practices on the farms is important. The system of feeding mash and scratch grain is commonly followed. Under this system it is advisable to keep in mind the fact that it is the mash rather than the grain that contains the concentration of quality protein, minerals and vitamins. Young chicks have a limited capacity for feed consumption. The amount of scratch grain fed during the starting period should, therefore, be definitely limited. Many successful poultrymen do not start feeding scratch feed until after the chicks are eight weeks old.

During the growing and laying periods a similar condition exists to a lesser degree. The birds tend to an over-consumption of grain unless through restricted feeding of scratch feed they are forced to eat sufficient mash.

The value of good range during the growing period cannot be over-emphasized. It is a cheap source of many of the necessary vitamins. It facilitates the maintenance of sanitary conditions and provides space for good body development. A sound policy of range management should,

therefore, be adopted. Do not confine chicks to the brooder house longer than is necessary.

MANAGEMENT

Sanitation is the watchword in disease control. Constant vigilance is essential. There are, however, three periods during the season which are outstanding in their importance. The first is before the chicks arrive. Brooding houses and equipment can then be cleaned with thoroughness that is not possible during the period of use.

The second is at the time of putting the flock on range. At this time it is not so much a matter of housecleaning as to make certain that soil is not contaminated by last year's diseases. A range rotation and frequent moving or range shelters are important in range management.

The third period concerns the laying house during the latter part of the Summer. At this time much of the old stock will be disposed of and an opportunity is presented for an annual housecleaning before the pullets are moved in.

Another factor of importance is the matter of comfort for the birds. During the early stages it is particularly important, and involves considerable care on the part of the caretaker. Temperature extremes during brooding cause crowding or bunching which results in high mortality and weakened resistance.

During the hot weather in the summer shade is important. If there are trees on the area used for range the matter is simple. Otherwise such crops as corn or sunflowers should be sown in suitable locations, or temporary shelters used.

Comfort in the laying houses is largely a question of house construction with particular reference to insulation and ventilation. Dampness lowers the vitality of the birds and paves the way for colds and other related diseases.

Crowding is a common practice with many poultry raisers. The tendency is to start with just a few more birds than the brooder will rightly handle and to continue this practice right through to the laying quarters. Failure to provide adequate feeding and watering space generally accompanies this practice. The reason for this is not difficult to account for. Baby

chicks do not require much space during the early stages. Development, however, occurs so rapidly that it is difficult for the caretaker, who sees them constantly, to realize the change and make the necessary provisions. The obvious result is a high percentage of poorly developed birds.

Detailed information on poultry problems is readily available. A review of last season's operations may reveal some weakness. Prepare now to overcome these next season.

* * *

In adding further to the above article, may I stress the point and recommend that you get your chicks early and have them into production when prices are highest and have your broilers and fryers on the market when the demand is good, keep up with the trend of the times. Do not let zero weather prevent you from obtaining early chicks. Experience has proven that early chicks do better. They are stronger and more vigorous and being reasonably assured of a steady temperature, you watch and tend them carefully. Get good brooding equipment, plenty of feed troughs, and drinking fountains, a good brooder stove and the best of chick starter available. Keep them clean by changing the litter frequently; keep them dry and warm but not too hot; change the water often and use warm water only for

the first three weeks; give them plenty of warm fresh air but no draughts,

Above all, do not crowd too many in the brooder house, and do not get too small a brooder stove, but get one twice the size of capacity that you require. You can always put in less than the stove's stated capacity, but it is not good policy to put in more than the hoover accommodates comfortably.

When possible, and weather permitting, after the first ten days or two weeks, get the chicks out for a short time, twice a day if the sun is shining, as the sun is a big help in keeping them healthy. It makes them grow and supplies one of the most vital elements of Vitamins for the growth and development of the chicks, known to science.

Protect your investment, the chicks. Nothing responds to good treatment quicker than poultry. Chicks and growing birds,—Yes, and layers too, they like to be comfortable and well fed, and if you give your birds these essentials, rest assured that you will have no regrets in the future.

So,—Once again let me recommend that you place your order early. Be sure to get PROVINCIAL QUALITY sexed pullets, mixed chicks or cockerels from the PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES.

Hilliard, Alberta,
November 18th, 1945.

Dear Sir:

I am very well pleased with the one hundred and fifty New Hampshires last spring. I lost only three chicks, and the rest are nice and healthy. The pullets started to lay in five months. Now I am sending you an order this year again

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. P.

RR2, Camrose,
November 9th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries,
Edmonton.

Dear Sirs:

. I had wonderful luck with your chicks previous years and the extras you always gave meant that I usually had the original number I ordered left.

Yours truly,
(Signed) M. S.

Hatcheries and Their Relations to the Poultry Industry

MODERN methods of scientific incubation has made such tremendous strides the last few years that we have been hard pressed to keep pace with the rapidity of these and new up-to-date methods, until today Mother Nature has been almost relegated to the realms of "Limbo," and more and more each year the chick buying public have come to realize it is best to buy their chicks from one of Canada's largest up-to-date Hatcheries. (PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES).

For a number of years in my annual Catalogue I have given my readers a fairly clear description of our Incubators, but to those reading this, perhaps for the first time, I will briefly mention them. We have three Mammoth Smith Incubators, each holding 52,000 eggs, making a total capacity of 156,000. We use both steam and electricity in heating these machines, and four high volume electric fans in these machines change the air every four minutes. Fresh air is drawn in through air-conditioning cabinets, and the correct amount of humidity is added to this air at the time, and thus by means of these electric fans, forced uniformly to all parts of the Incubator, and out through the regular ventilators. During the process of hatching, a modern device known as Down Eliminators is used to prevent the down or fluff from the hatching chicks circulating through the machine, as this fine bronze wire mesh catches and holds this down from circulating in the incubator, or out through the ventilators and into the Hatchery. Down, or fluff is present at the time the chicks are hatching and this modern innovation to scientific incubation coupled with fumigation has in as far as scientifically possible eliminated the possibility of spread of disease during hatching time, thus assuring our Customers the chicks purchased from us are hatched in an up-to-date scientific, sanitary Hatchery.

QUALITY VERSUS PRICE—WHICH?

You can't have both,—quality is most essential when buying chicks; any one can hatch cheap chicks, but the success-

ful Poultryman does not want cheap chicks. He wants chicks that will develop into paying layers, and this means quality chicks. Remember it only takes a couple eggs in the fall to pay the slight extra cost between a cheap chick and that of our Provincial Quality Chicks. Buy the best and have no regrets in the future. Our years of experience is your guarantee of Quality. Your success means ours.

There are four vital factors in modern methods of Incubation:

- Controlled temperature,
- Controlled ventilation,
- Controlled moisture,
- Controlled fumigation.

Our Incubators have all the latest scientific appliances for the control of these, and are the best money can buy. Our employees are trained and understand the fine points of Incubation, and the necessary qualifications in the proper method of culling, packing and shipping of chicks.

WHAT IS A GOOD BABY CHICK?

This is a question that is frequently asked, and is here answered accompanied by a few illustrations. A good baby chick must possess the following:

1. Characteristics true to breed.
2. Weight 8 lbs. 100, 24 hours old.
3. Long down.
4. Plenty of Pigment.
5. Full, bright eye.
6. Well healed navel.
7. Vitality or pep.
8. Free from disease.

Each of the above items, with the exception of the first is influenced by the manner in which the chick is incubated. Characteristics true to breed is largely a matter of inheritance, but even there crippled or malformed chicks are sometimes due to improper incubation. Proper balance of temperature and moisture not only influences the size of the chick, but also determines the length of the "down", and the amount of pigment.

While temperature and moisture are closely related, temperature is undoubtedly the most important of the two. The change of temperature at certain periods



Chick Storage Racks where chicks are cooled off and hardened up after removal from incubators before being culled ready for shipment.

of incubation greatly affects the quality of the chick.

For years it has been recognized that overheating is more serious than chilling. Temperature a degree too warm during certain periods of the hatch will cause unhealed navels, and if this is carried too far, there will be a lack of pigment and short "down". Occasionally cooling, such as is practiced by the hen when she leaves her nest for food apparently does no harm, but we have been unable to prove that it is helpful, unless the Incubator is being operated at too high a temperature. There is one period, however, when cooling or chilling of the eggs and chicks is a serious matter. A hen never leaves her nest after the eggs start to pip until all the chicks are dry. This is a critical period. Chilling at this time is a serious matter.

THE HEN NEVER CHILLS HER EGGS ON HATCHING DAY

For the first few days after setting the embryo forms only a small percent of the egg, and a very little heat is developed. During this period the temperature of the egg is the temperature of the air in the Incubator. By the time the hatching process is half completed, the developing embryos are giving off considerable heat. This means that the temperature of the egg during the last half of the incubation period will be determined by the rapidity with which the extra heat is carried away. On the twentieth day the temperature of the egg may normally be three degrees higher than the temperature shown on the Incubator Thermometer. Unless these eggs are thoroughly ventilated their temperature will run too high. On the other hand, if we force too much cool air about the eggs the embryos will be cooled to too low a point, and the development will be retarded.

Prior to the eighteenth day this may not cause any damage other than slowing up the hatch, but from the nineteenth day on until the chick is entirely fluffed out is a critical period for chilling. Did you ever know of a hen leaving her nest during this period. Tests have convinced us that chilling during this period effects the percentage of hatch sometimes as high as ten to fifteen percent.

THAT IS WHY WE SAY A CHICK CHILLED IN HATCHING IS LIKELY TO DIE

A newly hatched chick is a mighty delicate organism, particularly until it is completely dry. As every one knows, there may be a difference of several hours between the time the first chicks in a tray pick out of the shell and the last hatchable egg turns out its chick, to take out the trays to remove the dry chicks in ordinary room temperature is almost like giving the newly hatched chicks an icy bath. This does not happen in our Hatchery, which is equipped with Smith Incubators. This might also be illustrated by ourselves personally,—when you take a bath in warm water, and just as you emerge into the cooler air of the room before you have dried yourself, it gives you a chilly uncomfortable feeling, and many of us contract colds from this sudden exposure from the warm water,—but if the room is warmed to a reasonable degree of temperature of the water, we do not experience this uncomfortable chilly feeling, and we are refreshed and invigorated.

The temperature of our Incubators is always uniform. There is no possibility of eggs becoming unduly chilled, thus reducing the percentage of hatch. There are no chill drafts to lower the vitality of the newly hatched chicks. That is why our chicks are sturdy and possess great vitality and mature so rapidly.

The minute you step inside one of our Incubators you realize the moist, warm air, and the wonderful ventilation in keeping pure air in constant circulation assures ideal hatching conditions. In years past incubation has largely been an art, not a science. Results depend on the Operator and his skill. During the past few years several scientific discoveries have been made,—the most important of these was the relationship between temperature and humidity, and the chilling effect of low humidity at hatching time. Both of these discoveries were worked out and made available to Hatcherymen. Since this discovery has been put into practice there has been a decided difference in the growth and livability of chicks. High moisture is largely responsible for better livability, but how many of you realize why high moisture produces a better chick? It helps in different ways,



Egg Racks on ball-bearing castors where eggs are set in trays and pre-warmed before being placed in Incubators.

but one of the greatest benefits comes from preventing chilling the wet chicks on hatching day.

CHICKS ARE NOT CHILLED IN OUR INCUBATORS

With our Incubators we work inside the machine and inspect our chicks from time to time during the process of hatching without any danger of chilling, and count the chicks from the trays into the chick boxes and take them from the machine without any possibility of chilling.

You, as a Purchaser of chicks, are

interested in chicks that live and grow. This is the true test of the product of our Factory or Hatchery, but most particularly of our Incubators. Our percentage of hatch is important, but livability and the rate of growth of our chicks are the items that you as a Customer or Purchaser are more interested in. If we are to operate a successful Hatchery our Customers must be satisfied, and the purchase of our chicks must prove a profitable investment to them,—so purchase PROVINCIAL QUALITY CHICKS and have no regrets in the future.

Foreman, Alberta.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Enclosed please find two dollars to book my order for 100 New Hampshire Chicks for May 1st delivery (1945).

The 104 chicks I received this year were dandies and I raised them all but six, which is fine I think. Being hatched right makes a lot of difference.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Mrs. H. A. H.

Minburn, Alberta,

January 1st, 1945.

The Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing \$2.00 deposit on fifty Plymouth unsexed chickens to be delivered about the middle of May. I was very pleased with the chicks I got last year. They grew well and all I lost was two, which was the hen's fault.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Mrs. McF.

Flatbush, Alberta,

January 1st, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I wish to say how very pleased I am with the New Hampshire pullet chicks you sent me last June 28th. These are the first New Hampshire chicks I've had and am so pleased with them, that I am ordering more of the same. My New Hampshire pullets started laying when they were five months and two days old, and are now laying fine (50% of them are laying now, and each day increases their number). It is not because our chicken house is very good either, as it is only made of logs, so it must be the extra quality of the birds.

In closing, may I wish you and the Provincial Hatcheries the compliments of the season, and may you hear from many more customers as fully satisfied as I am. Thanking you for the courteous service, I have received on my previous orders, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mrs. P. C. B.

Source of Supply

ENOUGH about the Factory. Let us now take a look at the source of our raw material. Our flocks from which we obtain our hatching eggs. Let us consider carefully that regardless of how good a factory we have, if the raw material we put into that factory is not of high quality and the best obtainable, it is physically impossible to turn out of that factory a finished product of high quality. Therefore, we use the greatest care in selecting the flocks from which we obtain Hatching Eggs. They must be Government approved and selected with great care as near to the standard of perfection as it is possible. Housing conditions must comply with the Government requirements. Sanitary conditions must be according to the required regulations. In addition to these, certain feeding regulations must be adhered to; thus insuring satisfactory Hatchability together with vigor and vitality in the chicks. All flocks must be Pullorum Tested 100% to comply with the Hatchery Approval Policy of the Live Stock Act, thus assuring the chick purchaser of chicks free from Pullorum Disease.

We try as far as possible to use breeding stock of known production and livability, and to endeavor to have them consist of two and three year-old hens in our Provincial Quality Chicks, and these flocks must be sired by special selected Pedigree or R.O.P. Cockerels whose dam's record of production is known to be 200 eggs or more,—therefore, our readers can readily see the importance of the breeding stock from which we secure hatching eggs and its relation to the quality of the chicks we turn out.

The unusual demand the past few years for our Provincial Quality Chicks and sexed pullets, has made it increasingly necessary to insist that we select and contract those flocks possessing the Highest Quality for breeding purposes, and sire them with males whose parent stock records are actually known, for after all, the males are the most important part of

the breeding flocks. A hen may be the mother of 50 or 60 chicks during the season, but the cockerel can be the father of 600 to 800 chicks during a hatching season, so you will understand the importance of selecting males of known qualifications to head our breeding stock.

Again, it must be also understood a proper feeding ration must be fed to breeding stock to insure strong, vigorous chicks, and so again we score. Our flocks are fed a special Breeding Mash during the hatching season.

We have been so frequently requested to supply chicks, pullets, etc., all from one flock that we were obliged to have many of our Breeders increase the size of their flocks in order to comply with these requests and fill orders all from one flock, and this year we have contracted with several large flock owners in the breeds listed on our Price List, running from 1,000 to 2,000 and over, from which we obtain hatching eggs, and for several years we were also obliged to purchase some hatching eggs from British Columbia Flocks to supply our Customers from chicks hatched from British Columbia eggs, and we have again contracted this year with some outstanding flocks and can assure those Customers wishing B.C. stock, chicks from some of the best flocks in that Province.

Many Customers look for letters from satisfied Purchasers of our Chicks, and throughout different parts of this Catalogue you will find quoted a few of many on file in our office. In some instances we have not quoted the entire letter, owing to the length of same, other than to quote excerpts from these letters regarding the chicks that these Customers purchased from us, and where we have quoted initials, any person wishing the full names and addresses of these satisfied Customers may have same on request from us. These letters speak for themselves, and should need no further comment.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

(See Page 26 for Colored Illustration)

THE first breed of poultry to bear this name was first exhibited at America's first Poultry Show, held at Boston, Mass., 1849. It is believed these fowl lost their identity and that the progenitors of our present Barred Plymouth Rocks were first exhibited at Worster, Mass., in 1869.

This breed is a composite of several blood lines. The first and most prominent cross was that of Dominique male with a Black Cochon or Black Java Females, which was originally made at Putman, Conn. The Dominique male used was not the American or Rose-comb Dominique, which became a standard breed in 1874, but a single-combed, hawk-colored bird, commonly kept in that locality. This was after the birth of the present day Plymouth Rock, which already had been recognized as a distinctly new breed and was admitted to the first American Standard of Excellence, published at Buffalo, N.Y., January 15th, 1874. **Economic**

Qualities: Dual purpose fowls for the production of eggs and meat. Color of skin, yellow; color of egg shells, brown. There may be considerable difference in the shades or tints of the shells, which vary from a very light to a dark brown, depending on the strain and on the stage of production. Due attention should be

paid to the standard weights for Plymouth Rocks in order to insure vigorous breeding and laying females that will produce eggs weighing not less than twenty-four ounces per dozen. Texture of the feathers is also of paramount importance in both exhibition and utility specimens.

Standard Weights:

Cock Bird, 9½ lbs.; Hen, 7½ lbs.

Cockerel, 8 lbs.; Pullet, 6 lbs.

They are one of the most popular general utility breeds we have. They are remarkably good winter layers, and capable of putting on flesh under favorable conditions, thus making them a most desirable table poultry. They are capable of thriving well in our severe winter climate and if properly housed and fed, severe weather does not appear to seriously affect their production. They are very domestic and greatly appreciate kindly attention. With sane, sound feeding, and housing, together with the necessary sanitation, and properly ventilated quarters, they will respond very readily and when it comes to placing them on the market when they have filled their life of usefulness as producers, the returns will be most gratifying.

Lamont, Alberta,
December 12th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries,
Dear Mr. Robinson:

The pullets I purchased from you May 1st last year started to lay at 4½ months. They really were unsexed chicks, but two-thirds turned out to be pullets however.

You should see them. They are really lovely birds with their beautiful red combs. At the present time I am the only one in the neighbourhood getting eggs. When my friends wonder why, I tell them all they should do is to order their next chicks from the Provincial Hatcheries, Edmonton.

I just couldn't resist this opportunity of writing to you, I am so pleased with my chickens.

A very satisfied customer,

(Signed) Mrs. H. H.

P.S.—They are laying nearly 100%. "Pretty good, eh?"

New Hampshire

(See Page 25 for Colored Illustration)

THIS breed has come into being by a gradual process of development over a period of more than 30 years, from a foundation of Rhode Island Reds, first brought into New Hampshire from Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts. There is no record of any outside blood having been introduced and the breed has been developed by farm poultrymen of New Hampshire, by the continual selection of breeding stock for early maturity, large brown eggs, quick feathering, strength and vigor, through the long period of this evolution. They were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection in 1935. The economic qualities are general purpose fowl for eggs and meat production. Color of skin, yellow, color of egg shell, brown, standard weights:

Cock Bird, 8½ lbs ; Hen, 6½ lbs.

Cockerel, 7½ lbs.; Pullet, 5½ lbs.

The New Hampshire, that is, within the last few years, has to a large extent supplemented the Rhode Island Reds, and this selection would apparently be from choice by those who wish to try out this

new breed, which is virtually new to the West. In most instances, purchasers have been highly pleased and well satisfied; results have been gratifying. They mature and feather early, are prolific layers of brown shell eggs, some purchasers stating that they feather almost as quickly as Leghorns. For this reason they should make excellent broilers and light roasters, and being good winter layers have sprung into popularity very rapidly the last four or five years, not alone for this reason, but that the weight being not too heavy makes them a desirable size as excellent table poultry.

This year we have contracted for hatching eggs from some of the largest and best known producers of this breed in the West, and will be in a position to fill your requirements in almost any size orders that you wish, and we have no hesitancy in recommending this breed as a very desirable, general utility type for this climate, which we are confident will give you very satisfactory results, both as an egg producer and that as a meat bird.

Forestburg, Alberta,
March 7th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Sir:

I got my chicks last Thursday. Every chick is living yet. Not one was dead. I am sure pleased with my chicks. They are all so happy. At least I think so. You sure send me a fine order of chicks.

Your customer and friend,

(Signed) Mr. J. L.

Endiang, Alberta,
March 15th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

" I have 100 healthy chickens which I got from you last year. They are the healthiest chicks I've ever raised, and am greatly satisfied with them, as I get more eggs from 100 chickens than any of my neighbours.

Hoping you have continued success, I am,"

(Signed) Mr. J. E.

Single-Comb White Leghorns

(See Page 24 for Colored Illustration)

THE original birds came from Italy, but England and America has to a large extent been responsible for the gradual high standard of perfection to which they have at present attained in addition to the stage of production the breed has been bred and developed. They were admitted to the Standard in 1874.

They are, beyond question, the laying-machine supreme—producing large white-shelled eggs. They are perhaps the most popular of all breeds from a commercial standpoint. They are hardy and easily raised, feather out and mature quickly. The cockerels make the best early broilers. Contrary to general opinion, they are a good table bird, although of course not so large as the heavy breeds, but the flesh is just as sweet and juicy, if properly fed.

It would take too lengthy a description to go into their history, other than they belong to the Mediterranean class. Standard weights as follows:

Cock Birds, 6 lbs.; Hen, 4½ lbs.
Cockerel, 5 lbs.; Pullet, 4 lbs.

Plumage: white. They are very active, and having been bred up to a high standard of

production are naturally of a slightly nervous temperament. This, however, is readily overcome by the attendant working around quietly and methodically, and arranging the daily chores and egg gathering at as near as possible the same time every day. Broody Leghorns are very conspicuous by their absence.

If lights are used in the fall and winter, arrange as near as possible to have the daylight and that of the artificial extended to about 12 hours. Do not force them into too high a production—try and keep it at a happy medium and you will find your birds keep up their body weight, and establish a resistance to disease. This, however, in a large measure, is your responsibility. Maintain a proper balance feed ration. Clean water, well ventilated houses, and sanitation in all its phases; clean dropping boards daily, and litter as often as necessary so long as it is dry and clean.

By following these few simple rules you will be well repaid for your efforts. Results will be very gratifying, and as "Lady Leghorn" says. "Keep me clean, feed me well, and I will keep your egg basket full."

Athabasca, Alberta,
March 6th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

..... Hope this year's chicks are good as last year's that we had.
They came along and proved the best we ever raised.

Thank you.

(Signed) G. S.

Bentley, Alberta,
February 23rd, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Sirs:

Our chickens arrived safely. Thanks for sending those few extra. They came in handy. They covered the ones we lost. We lost about one dozen of Barred Rocks—and we never lost any of the others. That still leaves me the same amount, 250 chickens. I am very proud of your hatcheries. You can depend on me being on your list next year. Maybe the same time, or earlier.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. E.

Brooding, Brooder Houses and Ventilation

A FEW years ago I embodied in my annual Catalogue a number of illustrations showing the construction of Brooder Houses, the ventilation of same, together with the building of suitable hen houses for the Prairie Farmer, outlining different methods of ventilation, together with some suggestions regarding the construction of these hen houses, also illustrations of trap nests.

In addition to that I gave my readers illustrations and drawings how to distinguish good layers and poor layers, and outlined at the same time suggestions regarding breeding and mating, and from the number of enquiries received regarding the illustrations in that year's publication of my annual Catalogue, I have had so many requests for copies of that particular year's Catalogue, or if possible, copies of the illustrations to enable those who anticipated increasing the size of their flocks and considering trap nesting from a Breeder's standpoint, and also methods of ventilation, that I am again repeating in part some of the illustrations and the descriptive matter regarding that year's issue, and also giving you particulars, in the writer's opinion, the most satisfactory methods we have found in the brooding and care of baby chicks, together with that of feeding, exercise, sanitation and housing.

I am constantly being requested by many new beginners and customers, specially by those planning improvements in their chick brooder and laying houses, for plans and specifications, ventilation, feeding formulas, etc., and also by those figuring on new and more commodious structures in order to obtain better results, increase their profits, improve sanitation and ventilation, and thus decrease mortality and maintain their flocks in a healthy vigorous condition. In order to comply with these requests I have decided to include in my Catalogue a series of illustrations, which I sincerely hope will materially assist our customers in solving these somewhat perplexing problems. The

descriptions and illustrations are those that have been tried and used by many for several years and proven to give satisfactory results under severe tests over long periods of unfavorable weather conditions, and until something better is found, which has been proven by actual experiments to be so, I see no reason for altering not only my opinion but that of many others.

If you are not fortunate enough to have electricity, do not let this in any way deter you. Thousands of Canada's best flock owners and breeders have never known the benefits of electricity; the old Coal burning brooders have reared some of the world's record producers—any good type of brooder stove will be found to give good satisfaction if properly handled and looked after. (There are many makes on the market all possessing the necessary controls and which give satisfactory results.)

Do not put in more chicks than the Brooder specifies and can comfortably Hoover,—better put in less. The Brooder house should be free from drafts, yet suitably ventilated. No corners,—these should have a board or pieces of cardboard so fastened in the corners to keep chicks from crowding.

The house should be suitable in size to give ample room according to the number of chicks to be brooded; for a small number of one or two hundred a house 12 feet by 14 feet with about two feet partitioned off at the door or entrance just high enough so that you can step over it,—this space to be used for keeping coal, feed and other necessary requirements.

For a greater number, say 4 to 5 hundred, a house 14 by 16 feet, with the usual space allotted for equipment, feed, etc. This may appear to be large at the time the chicks are placed in the brooder house, but they soon grow and as they do more space is required to keep them from crowding, and allow plenty of room for exercise.

If possible, have the house built on skids so it can be moved to fresh ground as required. Have sufficient window space

to give ample light, low down, facing south, with window frame so arranged that it can be let in at the top about six inches. This can be so regulated as to let in a supply of fresh air which comes in over the top, thus avoiding direct drafts—having sides closed in as per illustration—and in addition ventilation should be provided at the back near the ceiling or roof if the house is built with a shed roof, all openings arranged so they can be closed in the event of severe weather. If possible, have double boarded floors with tar paper between.

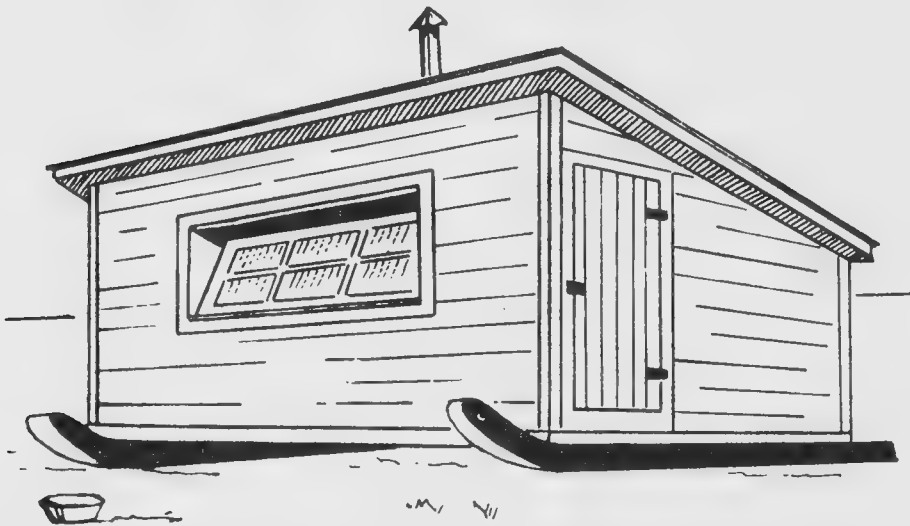
Do not put too much litter on the floor at first. Peat Moss makes the best for this purpose, but if this is not available a fine straw will answer the purpose. Under no circumstances do we recommend the use of sawdust or shavings as litter

for baby chicks. Clean out often, avoid drinking vessels or fountains where the chicks can get their feet into the water and get them wet, as this causes colds and heavy mortality. Remember an old adage, "A well dog, a cold nose," and a dry footed chick, a well chick.

We recommend a good commercial chick starter, but feeding formulas and among them one for day-old chicks which you will find to give good results will be mailed free on request.

For the first 2 or 3 weeks we recommend a light be placed in the Brooder House or room to enable the chicks to feed and drink during the night if they so desire; also in the event they get too far from the edge of the Hoover, a light permits them to find their way back to the warmth.

Brooder House on Skids---Figure F



Magaska, Alberta,
March 17th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Received the chicks all right on March 8th and none had died at station and none when they got home but lost one since then, but they certainly do look healthy and spry. They are getting feathers already and I'm sure well pleased with them. I've always got such good luck with the chicks I got from you— they certainly are a dandy bunch. Well thanks very kindly for the prompt service that helped a lot.

(Signed) Mrs. L. W.

Care of Chicks

ARRANGE to have your brooder running for a day or two before chicks are due to arrive. You will then be sure it is properly adjusted and the house warm enough. Should any unforeseen trouble arise and prevent you having it ready, leave the chicks in the boxes in a warm place, watching carefully that they do not get too warm or get chilled. Feed and water them (use warm water) every three or four hours, taking them out of the boxes for this purpose, and when they have been fed and watered return them to the boxes.

For the first few days put a guard around the brooder about 12 inches high and about 18 to 20 inches from the edge of the hoover or canopy,—this will prevent drafts. As soon as the chicks know enough to find the heat remove this guard and they can choose their own temperature.

For the first few days the Brooder temperature should be about 90 to 95 degrees under the edge of the hoover about 2 inches above the chicks' heads.

When the chicks are allowed the full run of the brooder house, we again remind you to be sure there are no square corners; place pieces of cardboard or other material in the corners and see that it is securely fastened and that it cannot be pushed aside, thus

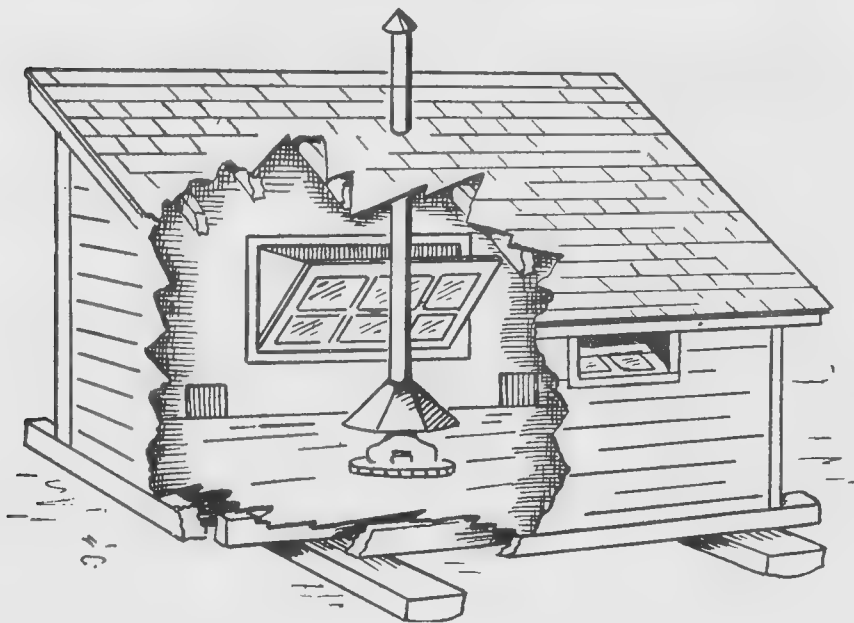
permitting the chicks to crowd in the corners, resulting in possible crushing or smothering.

As Chicks get older the temperature can be gradually reduced, but this must depend on the action of the chicks. When at night they spread out comfortably on the floor around the edge of the hoover, making no noise, they are comfortable; but if they crowd together and constantly chirp they are not warm enough. But be careful at the same time not to permit the brooder house to become overheated, for if they get too far from the stove on account of too much heat they are apt to get chilled as the temperature lowers.

When chicks are about ten days to two weeks old they will thrive better, weather permitting, if you get them out in the direct sunshine. Allow only a short time for the first outing, gradually increasing, if the weather is suitable. The best way, is to build a small run with a board about a foot high around it; this will protect the chicks from the wind. Watch them carefully and do not let them get too cold.

Never overcrowd chicks; they need plenty of room and fresh air. Use plenty of litter on the floor after the first few days, such as fine straw, or preferably Peat Moss. It is also a good plan to sprinkle fine sand on the floor that is clean before putting in the litter; be sure to clean often.

Brooder House—Showing Location of Windows and Stove—Figure E



Feeding of Baby Chicks

MANY experimental and actual feeding tests would indicate that the practice of not feeding baby chicks for several days is a mistake. It was assumed that early feeding resulted in unabsorbed egg yolks; but now this theory has been proven by actual tests in research work, quite the contrary appear to be the case.

Another practice is that of putting chicks in the brooder house without having food and water awaiting them. Each year we have found the same trouble; when an autopsy is made the crop is found filled with sand, bits of straw, oat hulls, Peat Moss and any substance used as litter.

The natural instinct of a chick is to eat and if proper food is not available it will pick anything it can swallow.

These recommendations are the result of long experience and of research work and the Poultryman who follows these instructions will be well repaid.

Do not put chicks in the brooder house until they are old enough to be fed, this will be from 36 to 40 hours after hatching. Have food and water ready (see that the chill is taken off the water). Keep starter before the chicks at all times. Paper plates may be used for the first few days, then feed in hoppers. Be sure there are sufficient hoppers and never let them become empty except when cleaning; under-feeding encourages the consumption of foreign matter and results in high mortality and poor development. Give fine scratch three times daily, morning, noon and night, after the first week or ten days, and keep chick size grit and charcoal before the chicks all the time. Good milk may be used either sweet or sour after the first week, but stick to what you commence first; do not change. **NEVER USE GALVANIZED IRON CONTAINERS** to feed milk in; be sure. Don't do this; if you do it may cause heavy mortality.

Keep chicks supplied with fresh, clean warm water; cold water causes bowel trouble and digestive disorders and should not be used for the first 2 or 3 weeks. **BE CAREFUL.** When possible supply

tender green feed, such as lettuce or short sprouted oats after the first week. When chicks are 5 to 6 weeks old gradually substitute Developing Mash and medium scratch for chick starter and chick scratch. Developing Mash should be used for early chicks, or if the weather is backward, and remember cod liver oil or pilchardine oil is a substitute for sunshine and a preventive of leg weakness.

Feed developing or pullet scratch 3 times a day and keep developing mash before them all the time, continuing with the developing mash until the pullets are laying 15 to 20 per cent., when it is advisable to commence gradually on the laying mash and scratch, as by this time the pullets have developed a good frame before commencing to lay.

Good poultrymen do not try to have their birds laying at four months; rather they work for good bone development and try to have them come into lay between five and seven months according to breed. By feeding developing scratch three times daily you can lessen the danger of too early maturity, but be sure to leave developing mash before the birds all the time.

EXERCISE

The growing chick needs exercise like children; get them outside as soon as possible after the first ten days or two weeks, weather permitting. Make them exercise, but watch carefully that they do not bunch up; get them inside if they start crowding. Water and mash should be outdoors as well as inside. Food makes them grow; see that they have plenty of it.

When about four weeks old, low perches should be placed so the birds will learn to perch. Do not have them too narrow, not less than two inches; two by two inch pieces with the top side slightly rounded smoothly. Place them a few inches above the floor until most of the birds become accustomed to them, and arrange so that they can be raised gradually higher, and when the birds are placed in the permanent quarters difficulty will not be experienced in getting them to roost.



Our Three Mammoth Smith Incubators where we can hatch 156,000 eggs every three weeks.



General Office where Customers book their orders.



SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
The "Egg-Laying Machine," and Early Maturing Broiler
(See Page 17)



NEW HAMPSHIRE
Proven Egg Layers and Excellent Meat Birds. A New Type But Very Popular
(See Page 16)



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
The "Dual Purpose" Breed— Greatly in Favor by the Farmer-Poultry Man
(See Page 15)

The First Three Months

WHEN it is considered that the first three months of a chick's life will determine whether she will be a healthy productive bird or a sickly failure, the question of correct feeding during this period becomes one of the utmost importance. It is not a question of how cheaply the chicks can be raised, but how efficiently, and experienced poultrymen have proven that in the long run the best feed procurable is all too cheap for results obtained.

We also offer you a free poultry service, and no matter how small or large your flock, this service is free for the asking. If you are not getting the results you think you should we will be glad to give you every assistance possible that our past experience has proven. This service is without cost to you.

Don't make the mistake of skimping your chicks at the start. Egg production is influenced from the first day you feed the chicks.

Plenty of open range is desirable for the growing birds; if possible on Alfalfa or Clover. Shade also is very necessary during the hot summer days. A sunflower patch does very well if you have no shrubs or trees, and in addition will add materially to your feed in the fall if sown early.

As soon as the sex is discernible separate the pullets from the cockerels and those cockerels to be used for broilers or fryers placed by themselves and developed for the market; those intended for breeding purposes should be fed and ranged the same as the pullets, but kept separate from the pullets.

Before birds are placed in the Winter quarters they should be wormed. Although they may not have them it will do no harm and may avoid future trouble. (Write for our formulas for this purpose.)

Keep the birds in a good healthy condition, but not too fat, and follow instructions regarding proper feed outlined, and you will be well repaid. Results will be very gratifying.

Provincial Hatcheries.

I got chicks from you last May and they were the nicest chicks I ever had. I have 65 pullets, and today I got fifty eggs. One day I had 53. I think that is very good, don't you?

(Signed) Mrs. C. D.

*Benalto, Alberta,
March 25th, 1945.*

*Provincial Hatcheries.
Dear Sir:*

Chickens arrived as per schedule and I had them in the brooder house in about 30 minutes. They are a lively bunch.

Thank you very much for the wonderful chicks. In future I will order all my chicks from you, and will send you any business that I come across.

Wishing you a good year's business, I am,

*Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. D. F.*

*Mannville, Alberta,
March 26th, 1945.*

*Provincial Hatcheries.
Dear Sirs:*

I am very pleased with my Leghorn pullets, that were shipped to me on March 15th from your hatchery. I've only lost four.

(Signed) Mrs. L. C.

Sanitation

Poultrymen in many instances do not give enough consideration to this most vital factor in the poultry houses.

Clean dropping boards daily and sprinkle with lime and sand. When droppings are removed see that it is placed far enough away so that it will not be possible for the birds at any future time to have access to it, but don't overlook the fertilization value of hen manure, which is one of the best if properly used. This also applies to the litter when removed. This is important; be sure it is far enough removed from the runs so that birds will not have access to it.

See that water containers are thoroughly cleaned and milk containers scalded and kept clean to avoid souring and becoming stale with unused and left-over contents. The same applies to feed hoppers. Do not leave feed in them to become stale or mouldy. Nests should also be cleaned and disinfected occasionally, and fresh clean straw, excelsior or fine hay put in. Oat hulls are good for this purpose.

Remove litter as often as necessary and clean the floor. This will depend on conditions, just so long as it is kept clean and dry.

Housing

Fresh air is essential. See that houses are well ventilated. Clean out often, wash drinking vessels daily and clean mash hoppers frequently.

Ventilation

Ventilation is also something that is often sadly neglected, and should be given more careful consideration. There should be shaft ventilators through the roof and extending down to about ten or twelve inches from the floor (see illustration), of a size and number according to the size of the house or building, and the number of birds in the house. Windows are another important ventilating factor, and all windows should be arranged as in

drawings (Page 32). In this climate I could never see the necessity of constructing substantially insulated walls on three sides and leaving the front open, and for this reason I do not recommend an open cotton front above the windows. Rather have windows to drop inside as illustration (Page 32), with proper shaft ventilators. Incidentally, I also recommend a gable roofed house with ceiling and attic (see plans or drawings), in which an ample supply of peat moss or shavings or fine straw has been placed. Also have a door at each end of the attic for through draft ventilation during the summer months, which will greatly aid in keeping the interior of the house cool.

Do not have the windows in the house too high, about two or three feet above the floor, and ceiling about six and a half to seven feet high. It is advisable when building to have a brick chimney put in the hen house so that if extremely cold weather is experienced the house can be heated, a brooder stove may be used for this purpose.

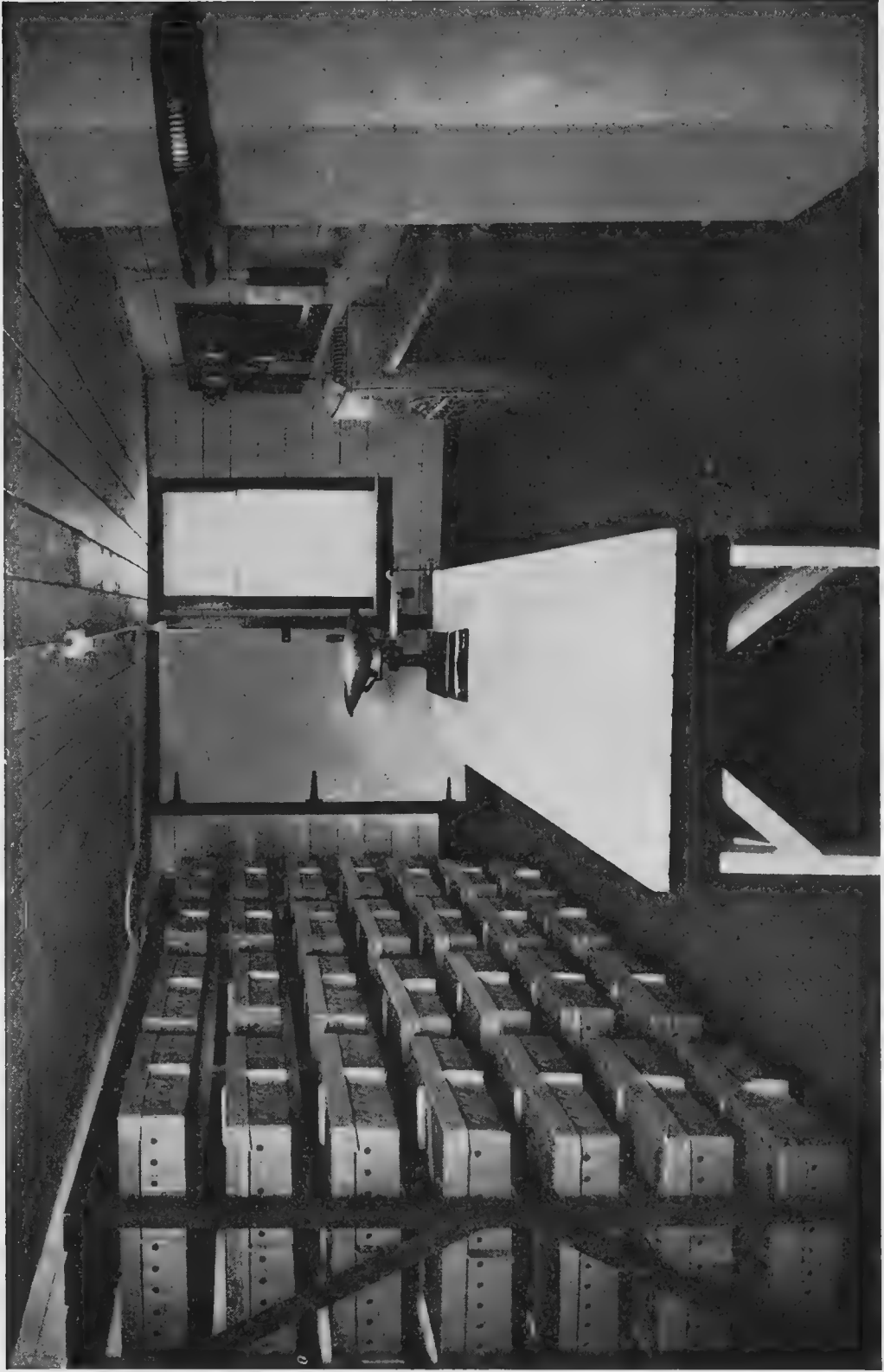
The temperature should be about 50 to 55 degrees, just so long as the birds are kept comfortable and the house and litter is reasonably dry, and the walls and ceiling free from moisture and condensation.

All runs should be fenced and birds kept away from manure piles, hog runs, cattle or horse corrals. This is important, —it keeps down disease.

When planning chicken runs it is a good plan to have the houses so arranged that the runs can be alternated each year. If facing south the first year, this can be done by allowing the birds to have a run on the south side and another similar run on the north side for the next year. It is also a good plan to sow Alfalfa or Clover in these runs, allowing the birds to have free access to the growth. Each year the run is not in use can be plowed up and sown to some useful green feed, which will also help to clean the soil in the runs and will materially help in keeping the birds in a good healthy condition. Remember, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Let sanitation in the houses and runs be your ever present watch word.



Traying Section where all eggs are carefully selected, culled and weighed before trayed, and records kept of the different Breeders supplying eggs and different breeds trayed separately. (Note size of egg recorded on egg weighing scale.)



Sexing Room where all chicks are sexed by thoroughly qualified Chick Sexers, and all sexed chicks are kept separately from the unsexed chicks.

Chicken House

In giving you these illustrations we have gone to a considerable expense, and not a little trouble in trying to illustrate to you a simple and easily understandable way of constructing a well insulated and properly ventilated hen house. These cuts, or drawings, we feel will fill a much needed want both to those contemplating building either for a large or small flock, or in remodelling over their present houses.

FIGURE A shows you the ventilators from the floor up through the roof with a sliding damper to close in extremely cold weather, together with a small door to open in case of very mild weather, or during the summer months.

FIGURE B shows you three windows let in on the inside, and page 34 you will see a detailed drawing of these windows and closed in sides.

FIGURES A and B show you gabled roof construction with door at each end of the loft for more ventilation during the summer, which will materially help and aid you in keeping the hen house properly cooled.

FIGURES C and D is the same type of construction, except it is intended for those not having a very large flock, or wishing to construct a cheaper type of hen house than that of Figures A and B showing the gabled roof, as Figures C and D show a shed roof. However, the system of ventilation in either case can be easily constructed as Figures A and B except, of course, of the loft in the gable roof.

FIGURES E and F shows you a brooder house with a slightly different type of ventilation in the back, with the same type window ventilation. The reason for not placing a flue ventilation in a brooder house is that the brooder stove forces the cold damp air from the bottom by deflecting the heat down into the floor from under the hoover, and you will find this system of ventilation is very satisfactory.

You can arrange your window ventilation according to the weather, and you will notice in Figure F that the house is built on skids, or runners to facilitate moving to clean ground periodically. This we strongly recommend doing, and you will find this gives your chicks the chance to range on clean uncontaminated ground.

Trap Nests

FIGURES G, H and I depict a simple efficient and cheap method of constructing trap nests from odds of lumber with a very slight cost for hooks, eyes and hinges together with end hooks on front boards, which permits the hens easy access to the nest from this board.

A word of explanation on Figure G shows you the door on these trap nests. Figure H, shows you two types of traps together with alternate methods of hooks, eyes and hinges. Figure I, shows you what is known as the Sure Trip Trap, —these can be purchased from any good feed store handling poultry supplies and equipment, and if they do not handle them we can advise you where they can be obtained. They are easily applied to any kind of nest of suitable dimensions.

If you are in doubt about these illustrations, if you will write us we will be glad to go into more minute details and furnish you with blue prints, together with dimensions and quantity of material required to construct these buildings. These blue prints will not cost you very much, but I think any one who has a rudimentary knowledge of building, and is handy with tools should have no difficulty in perfecting his ideas from these illustrations.

We are also giving you an illustration on pages 44-45 showing a system of ventilation, full description, together with drawings will be mailed on application. This is a very complete description illustrating this system of ventilation very thoroughly.

Horburg, Alberta.

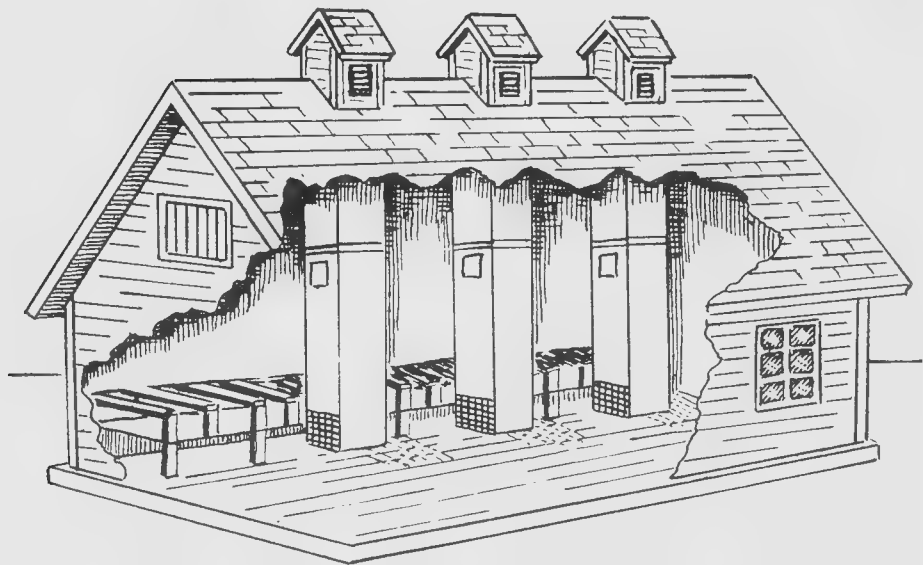
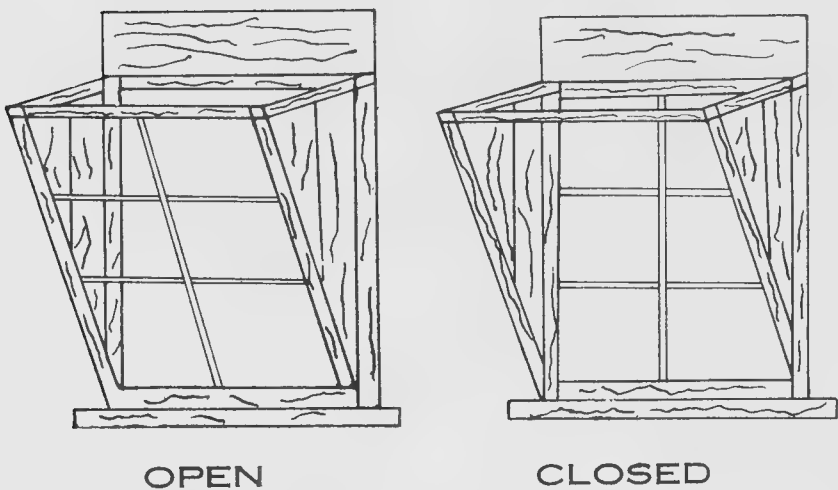
Provincial Hatcheries.

Received chicks on April 2nd. Were in good order, one dead on arrival and to date have lost only three.

I am well satisfied with the chicks, as they are very lively and healthy. The weather has been stormy and cold, but the chicks have done well.

(Signed) E. M. G.

Window Ventilation



Ventilated Hen House

For Dimensions and Explanation—see Copy—Figure A

Good and Poor Layers

Now back a little into the question of the adult birds, in addition to proper housing, etc., we are giving you two illustrations of a reasonably fair method of culling out poor layers from those that are good layers. It is very essential that you do not wait until you find the production of your flock dropping off before culling. I strongly recommend that you cull often, and in fact I would make it a practice while attending to the poultry, that when you see a bird that does not conform to what we would call good layer qualities, that is birds that are naturally light in weight, showing little life, dried up legs, dull sunken eyes, head long and snaky, and long beak; those that show any sign of weakness or are crippled or deformed as to size for the breed, birds that persist in being broody, those with dried-up combs, hard and scurvy in appearance; when you see these birds in your flock, cull them out as they do not possess the full qualities that go to make up good layers. Those with bright soft red combs, round beady eyes, broad skull, beak medium in length, strong and slightly curved. Birds showing average fair weight for their respective breeds. Those that do not moult before the last of August or first of September. Birds having a soft (not flabby) abdomen, and loose soft skin, flexible thin pelvic bones; those with good body capacity, which is explained in Figure Q. Those in Figure P are what are considered poor layers, or undesirable type.

But regardless of how much culling we do the fact still remains that unless we trap nest we can never tell exactly which are good birds or which are poor layers.

Good Layers

The trap nest records do not take up as much time as one would think, but it

would immediately show those birds which are intermittent layers, laying poor shaped eggs, poor shell texture, with the color of shell not conforming to the breed or type.

In addition to this with a record properly kept you will know exactly whether your hens are laying or not. The only other requirement in connection with the trap nest is to have every bird leg banded with a number. These numbers are placed on a record chart, and any birds you find that are not the type or the quality of layers that they should be you can eliminate these from the flock.

In trap nesting it is well to release the birds about three times during the morning and about twice in the afternoon, according to the number of birds (and in this we recommend that you have not less than one trap nest for every four birds, more is better). The more you have, of course, the better. However, in my experience I have found that one trap nest to every four birds is quite sufficient.

In introducing trap nests, where birds have been in the habit of laying in other types of nests, or in various parts of the farm or in other buildings, after being cooped up, you may experience a little difficulty in getting them to accustom themselves to the trap nests, and for a short time after they are first introduced, make frequent trips to the hen house and if you find any birds laying in the corners or straw litter, pick them up gently and place them in the trap nest. After this has been done a time or two the birds will become accustomed to them, and will seek the seclusion of the trap nest in preference to any other place.

The trap nest is an invaluable asset to the poultryman, as it gives him an accurate record of those birds best suited for breeding purposes with high egg production qualities, true to type, together with egg size, shell texture and color, all according to the breed.

Regardless of how small a flock you have, we strongly recommend that you trap nest your birds.

Barrhead, Alberta,
April 16th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

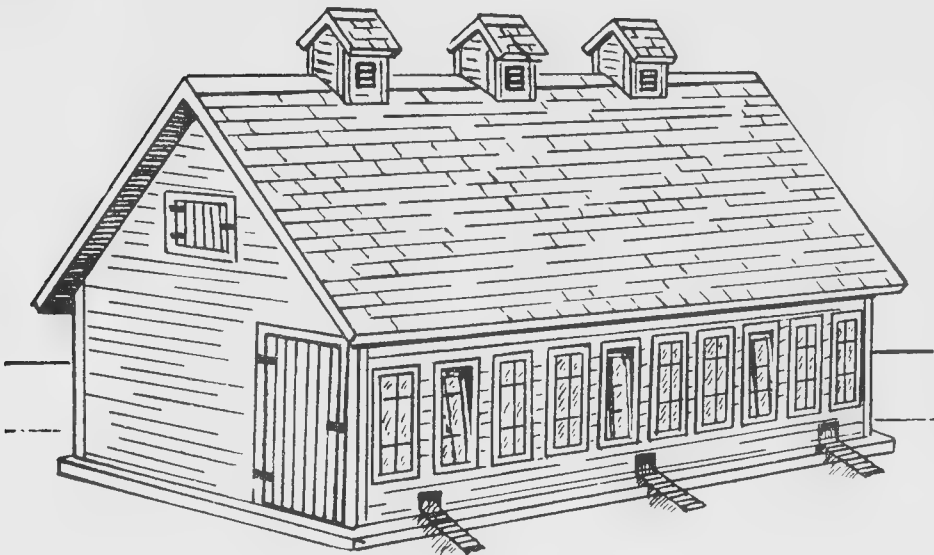
Dear Sir:

We received our chicks on the 3rd, and noted that they were strong and vigorous. We have only lost four to date.

(Signed) Mrs. G. F. S. H.

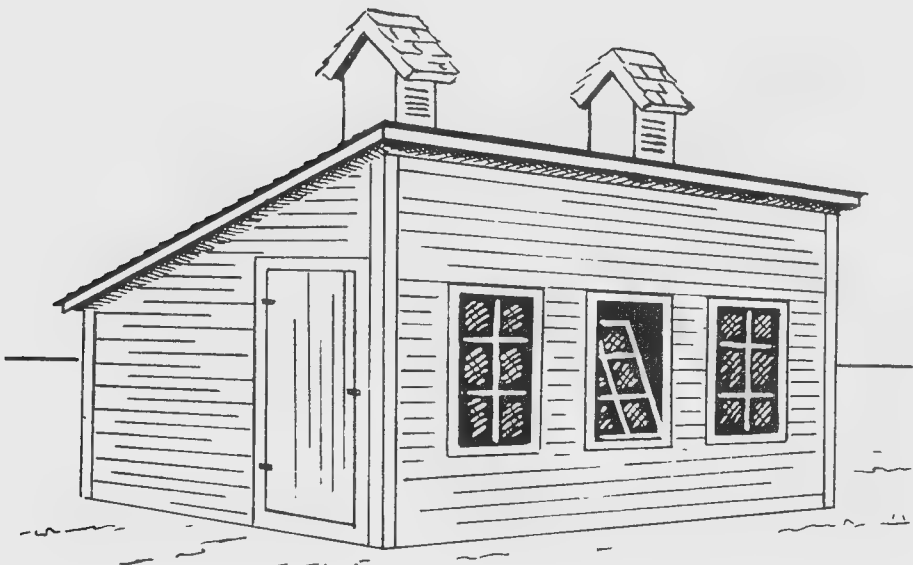
OUTSIDE VIEW OF HEN-HOUSE WITH GABLE ROOF

Figure B



CHEAPER TYPE OF HEN-HOUSE, SHOWING SHED ROOF

Figure C



Breeding and Mating

THIS is where your trap nest records become invaluable. Select those hens whose records are unquestionable, such as size, weight, color of egg according to breed, shell texture, etc. The males, of course, to be unrelated; and here it will be advisable to caution breeders in the selection of the males to head the flock, about twelve to fourteen hens to each male bird or cockerel, and as Mr. Rooster is of a very unselfish nature when it comes to his lady friends, he may often neglect himself, and I would place containers of feed attached to the walls at different places around the building, just high enough so he can get to it and eat his fill as often as he wishes, and by doing this you will find the vitality, health and physical condition of your male birds will be greatly improved and hatchability and fertility much increased,—otherwise he may neglect his feed from an unselfish standpoint at the regular feeding hoppers. Watch this, and you will see the results will be very gratifying, and the livability of chicks increased.

Space will not permit a longer treatise on the various other important matters, but we again remind you that your problems are ours, and we will be glad to go into further details, or give you any other information requested, free of charge.

We are frequently being asked for feed formulas, including Chick Starter, Developing or Growing Mash, Laying Mash, and Hatching Mash.

Both Federal and Provincial Governments for a number of years have carried on experiments with different methods of feeding with home-grown grains supplemented with what is called Concentrates or Supplements.

The various feed companies put out, apart from Chick Starter, Chick Scratch, Developing Mash Supplements, Laying Mash Supplements and Hatching Mash Supplements, full instructions on how to mix these with your home-grown grains; that is, what proportions of the Supplement to use with the home grown grains, such as wheat, oats, and barley.

Both our Federal and Provincial Poultry Branches of the Department of Agriculture, also issue instructions on the care of Baby Chicks, growing birds, laying and breeding

stock, with full feeding formulas in addition to plans on the construction of Brooder Houses, Poultry Houses, Feed Troughs, etc., and the Poultryman or Farmer is well advised to take advantage of this free service by both of our Governments. You will find some useful and valuable information in the various pamphlets, booklets, bulletins and publications that they issue.

However, we have, as outlined above, frequently been requested for our own feed formulas which we have used ourselves extensively for many years and found entirely satisfactory—these formulas are free for the asking, and will be supplied at any time on request.

We bring the different Supplements or Concentrates to your attention in view of the fact that so many farmers and poultrymen do not have time to devote to obtaining the necessary ingredients for the different formulas, and these Laying Mash Supplements, or Concentrates, fill a much felt want to the busy farmer or poultryman, and are so compounded as to permit the farmer to mix with his own home grown ground grains the proper amount with the least possible trouble, or additional extra time spent in mixing the different feed preparations.

In recent years experiments have been carried on, not only by our Government Institutions, but by the Feed Companies as well, and all the essential proteins and vitamins necessary in feed mixtures are now included in these Supplements or Concentrates, such as the most recent one: Riboflavin, one of the vital vitamins found necessary in the rearing of poultry. There are also several minerals added to these Concentrates, such as Manganese Sulphate, and other ingredients that the Manufacturers are better able to obtain and mix to the proper proportion than the farmer or poultryman would be able to do, and for this reason we believe the poultryman should take advantage of these Supplements or Concentrates in mixing with his home grown grains, and we are confident that much better results will thus be obtained, but we still wish you to feel free to write to us at any time for our own personal formulas, and we will gladly mail them to you, free of charge.

What It Takes For Poultry Profits

The material for this article was supplied by BORDEN MILK CO.,
Special Products Division.

Every healthy baby chick you start has an inherited capacity for growth, and later on, to lay eggs. Three things, however, govern the rate of production and quality of the eggs.

The first is the breeding behind your chicks. If they come from a strain of sturdy good laying stock, they in turn will inherit the capacity to grow into sturdy, high-producing birds.

The second is good care—adequate housing, efficient equipment and constant attention to sanitation.

The third, the most important, and the subject of this article, is proper nutrition.

To some extent, an adequate ration will overcome some of the shortcomings of ordinary breeding and reduce the troubles arising from poor care. But—no matter how well bred or cared for—chicks can't grow properly and hens can't lay at their best unless their feed contains all the many nutrients needed for these functions.

Your hatcheryman supplies you with chicks from well-bred stock and the principles of care and management are known to most poultry raisers. The major problem of the progressive poultryman, therefore, is to keep abreast of current developments in poultry feeding; to strive continually for better growth, more and better quality eggs, at the lowest possible feed cost per pound of growth and per dozen of eggs.

In its basic ingredients, a good poultry diet is similar to that of humans. It must supply carbohydrates and fats for energy, proteins for tissue building, minerals for bones and blood, and vitamins for scores of essential functions in body metabolism. The problem of mixing feed is to combine a group of ingredients of such nature and in such a way that the combination provides in proper balance or relation to each other all the nutrients needed by the chick or by the hen. Somewhat more than the minimum requirement should be included to assure an adequate margin of safety.

The grains most commonly used in poultry mashes are wheat, oats, corn, barley, and such by-products of the milling industry as wheat bran, middlings and shorts.

Grains, being rich in carbohydrates, supply the bulk of the energy requirements. But grains are relatively low sources of protein, certain minerals and vitamins. Grains alone, therefore, are not enough. Other nutrients must be combined in the ration to provide the food factors that grains lack.

Webster's Dictionary defines the noun "complex" as: "An assemblage of things related as parts of a system." When this definition is translated into nutritional terms it might read: "an assemblage of vitamin factors, each related to the other, with the entire group forming a team of nutritional workers." That would be a good description of the B-G Complex vitamins and one to remember, for too often some of the B-G vitamin factors are overlooked in building poultry mashes.

The B-G Complex of vitamins is composed of identified and unidentified factors. While the unidentified factors naturally are as yet unnamed, they are known to exist. When the B-G Complex is derived from milk and fish by-products, it contains both the known and unknown factors.

Research workers have shown that the degree of growth, hatchability and feed utilization, as well as the rate of production, are increased when all the B-G Complex is present in adequate amount.

Vitamin D is truly a "sparkplug" vitamin, as it is the vitamin key to mineral metabolism in the body. Bone development and egg shell making are the most easily recognized of the several health and growth processes in poultry affected by vitamin D. As these functions affect growth and production, it is plain that no chances should be taken on a lack of vitamin D in feeds.

Experimental stations have proved that under the usual conditions of brooding, chicks may not receive enough vitamin D unless some is added to their diet.

Many leading feeders consider it advantageous to add vitamin D to the diet of growing chicks during the first eight weeks, no matter in what season they are brooded and whether or not they have access to sunshine.

It is also essential to add vitamin D to the diets of developing laying and breeding flocks, because even if the chickens are given access to range they may not get enough sunshine.

It is vitally important to meet vitamin D requirements during the late fall, winter, and early spring months when highest egg productions is most profitable and sunshine is scarcest and weakest. The importance of enough vitamin D for egg production, hatchability, and protection against high embryo mortality has been established at leading agricultural experimental stations.

Summing up the specific vitamin needs of poultry:

1. Hatchability

The needs for ample amounts of the B-G and D vitamins in the hatching egg is especially important for obtaining high hatchability. The laying hen will use the vitamins supplied in the ration for meeting her own nutritional requirements first. For this reason it is necessary to supply extra amounts of these vitamins to the ration to insure that the proper amounts of these vitamin factors are supplied for the hatching chick.

2. Livability

Early livability of chicks depends largely on vitamins and other nutrients that they have taken from the hatching egg and stored in their body. Feed consumption of chicks during the first few days is so small that they must draw on their body reserves and yolk storage to survive. If the egg was rich in vitamins the chick's chances to live and grow are greatly increased.

3. Sturdy Growth

Vitamin D is essential for bone development and at least several vitamins of the B-G Complex have been proved to be necessary for rapid, sound growth.

4. Feathering and Pigmentation

Several factors of the B-G Complex have been found to be important in developing quick, full feathering and bright, healthy-looking pigmentation.

5. Heavy Production of Sound Shelled Eggs

The importance of several B-G vitamins in getting maximum egg production has been demonstrated by nutritional workers at many of the leading colleges. Vitamin D is also known to be essential in shell making and as a food vitamin in the yolk.



6. Utilizing Feed Efficiently

A proper relation of vitamins is necessary in a ration if the birds are to use the feed efficiently.

7. Maintaining Flock Health

By getting these needed vitamins, birds are better able to maintain a natural resistance to infectious diseases. The group



of vitamins known as the B-G Complex exerts a tremendous influence on the health, growth and egg production of chickens and turkeys as well as on the hatchability of their eggs.

Borden has developed Ration-ayd Poultry Feed Supplement to fit the nutritional requirements of poultry during both the growing and laying period. The young growing chicks need a greater amount of the vitamins of the B-G Complex so important for growth, and less of the vitamin D factors. Therefore Ration-ayd Starter-Grower 85D is richer in the B-G factors and contains 85 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D.

Mature laying and breeding birds have different requirements. They need substantially more vitamin D. Therefore,

Ration-ayd Layer 160D is made with the necessary amount of B-G and an increased amount of D for layers.

It should be noted that a higher level of the B-G vitamin is used for the production of hatching eggs than for market eggs.

All types of birds require Vitamin A. The usual poultry feed contains large amounts of vitamin A by the inclusion of alfalfa meal. This type of vitamin A is readily used by birds and your feed tag should be checked to see this important ingredient is there. Ration-ayd supplies a plus factor of vitamin A for their use.

Make sure your feeds contain sufficient vitamin content. You will get better results from your birds. Your birds will get more food from their feed.

Marwayne, Alberta,
November 6th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I have been intending for some time to write you but did not get around to it until now. But most of all, I wanted to tell you what good luck we had with our chicks. We raised 100 out of 104, and the pullets began laying May 29th. We wondered if this was a record, or if they have laid eggs younger than that. As you may not remember, we got them March 2nd.

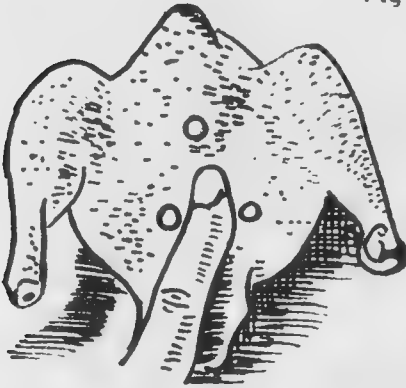
Now I'm enclosing a money order for \$4.00 and I want to order 100 mixed New Hampshire chicks and 100 New Hampshire cockerels for March 1st, again as last year.

Yours,

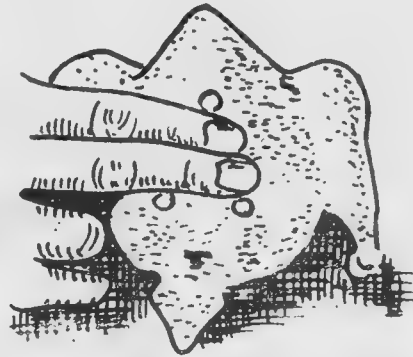
(Signed) Mrs. E. S.

Poor Layers

Figure P



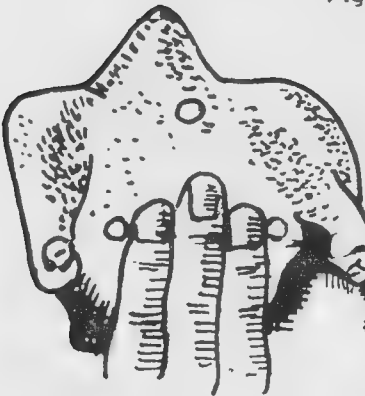
Hen showing pelvic bones close together, indicating that she is not laying



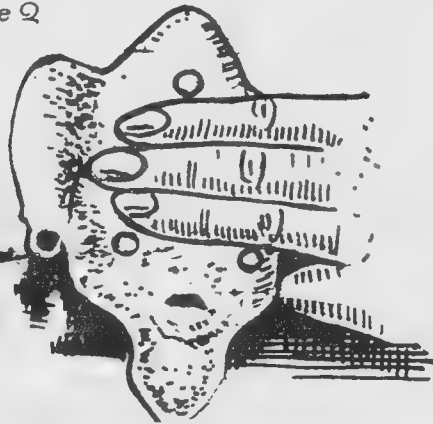
Hen with lack of body capacity. Distance from pelvic bones to keel bone narrow

Good Layers

Figure Q



Hen showing pelvic bones well apart, indicating that she is laying.



Hen with good body capacity. Distance from pelvic bones to keel bone wide.

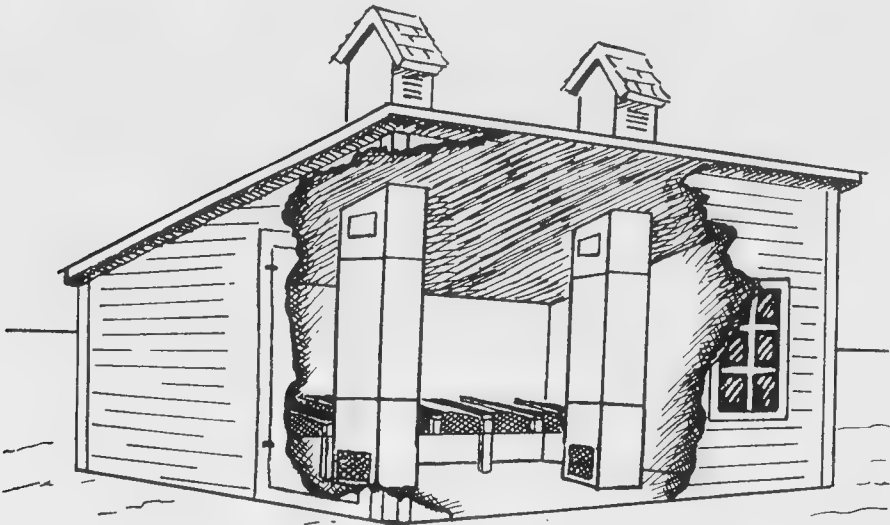
RR2, Camrose, Alberta,
June 7th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.
Dear Sir:

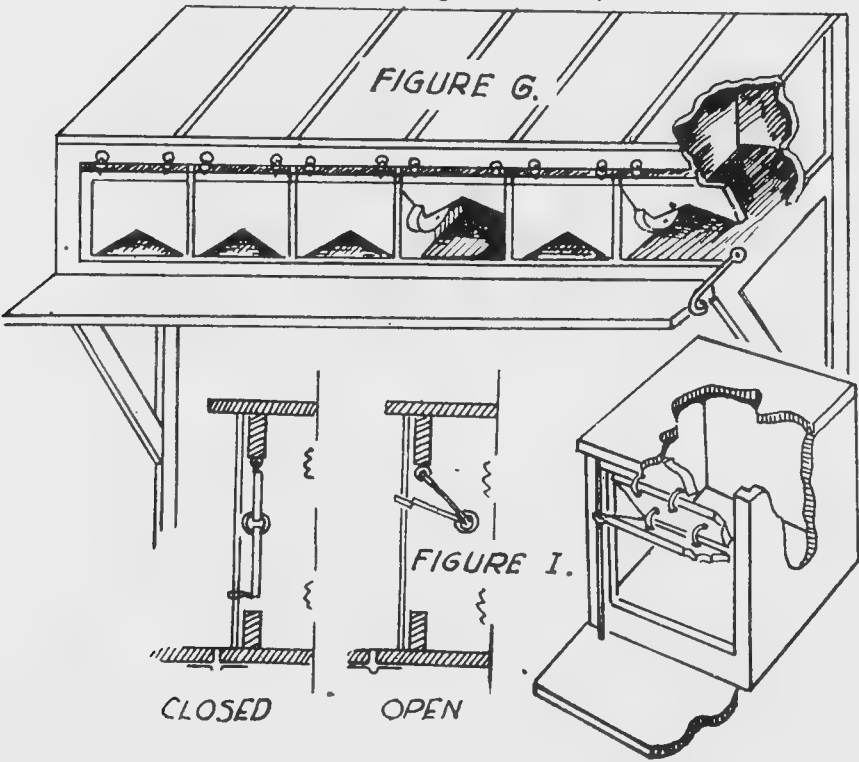
I want to tell you what good success I had with the New Hampshire chicks. I got from you on April 10th. I ordered 200 and you gave me some extras. Yesterday I counted them and I still have 207, so I really am pleased. They were a very thrifty lot from the start and now the critical time is over for them; they should continue to do well.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Mrs. J. S.



Small Hen House—Showing Same Style of Ventilation as in Figure A—Figure D



TRAP NESTS

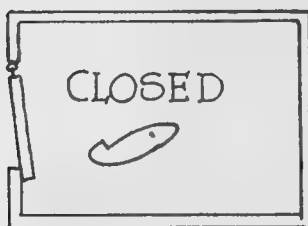
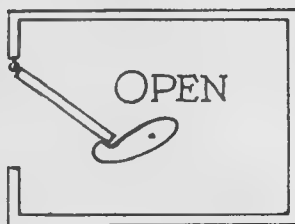
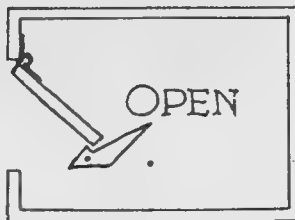
RING
EYES

FIGURE H.



HINGES



Rycroft, Alberta,
March 10th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Just to let you know that I received my order of chicks from you in the best of condition.

They are about a week old today and only lost one. Balance are big and strong.

I am more than pleased with this order.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. E. G.

Athabasca, Alberta,
May 19th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

My shipment of 200 New Hampshire baby chicks arrived as scheduled on May 3rd, in perfect condition. We were at the station when they came and got them home without the loss of one.

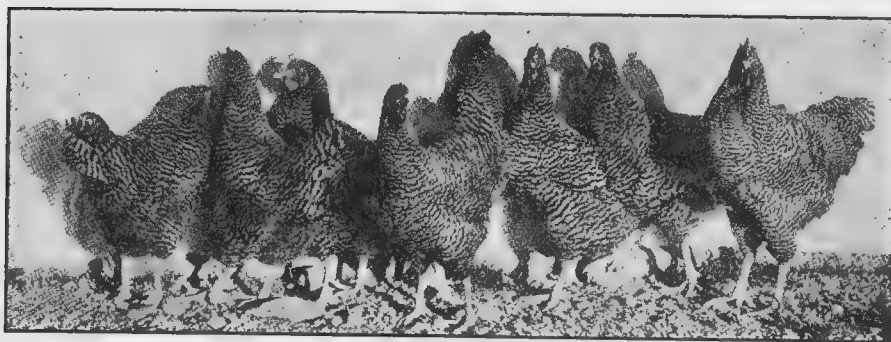
My loss has been very slight. Now they are getting feathered and the grandest bunch you ever saw. We are very pleased with them, and you will get our order for next year.

Thanking you,

(Signed) Mrs. W. A. R.



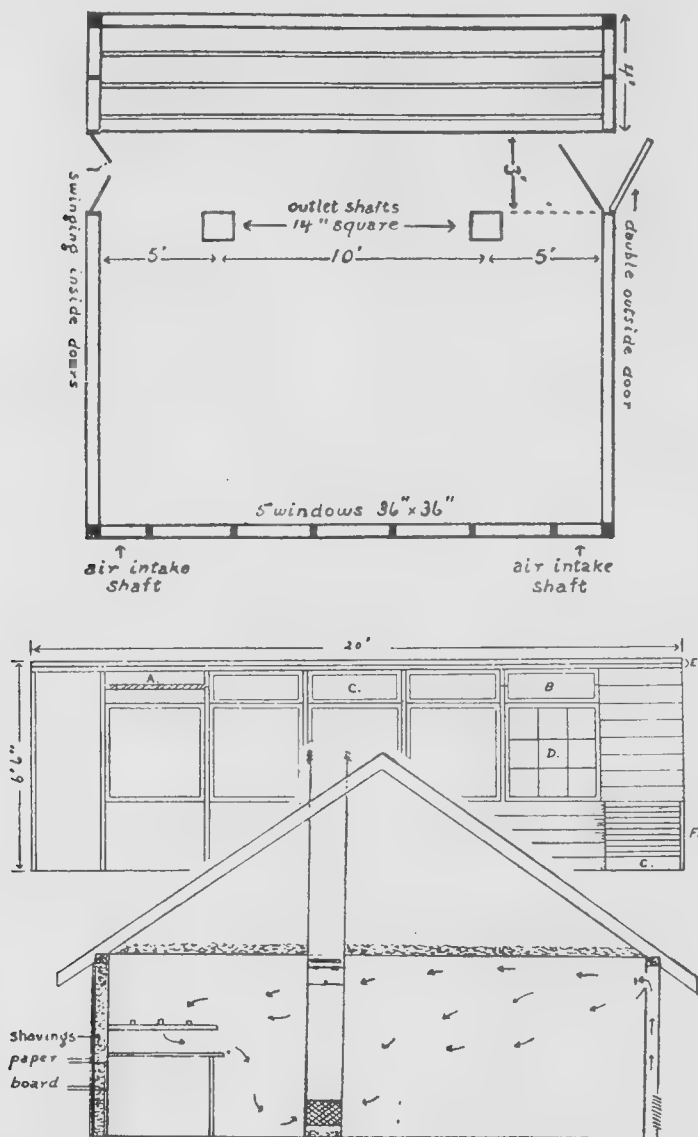
LET US BE FRIENDS



SOME MORE BARRED ROCKS



OUT EARLY IN THE MORNING

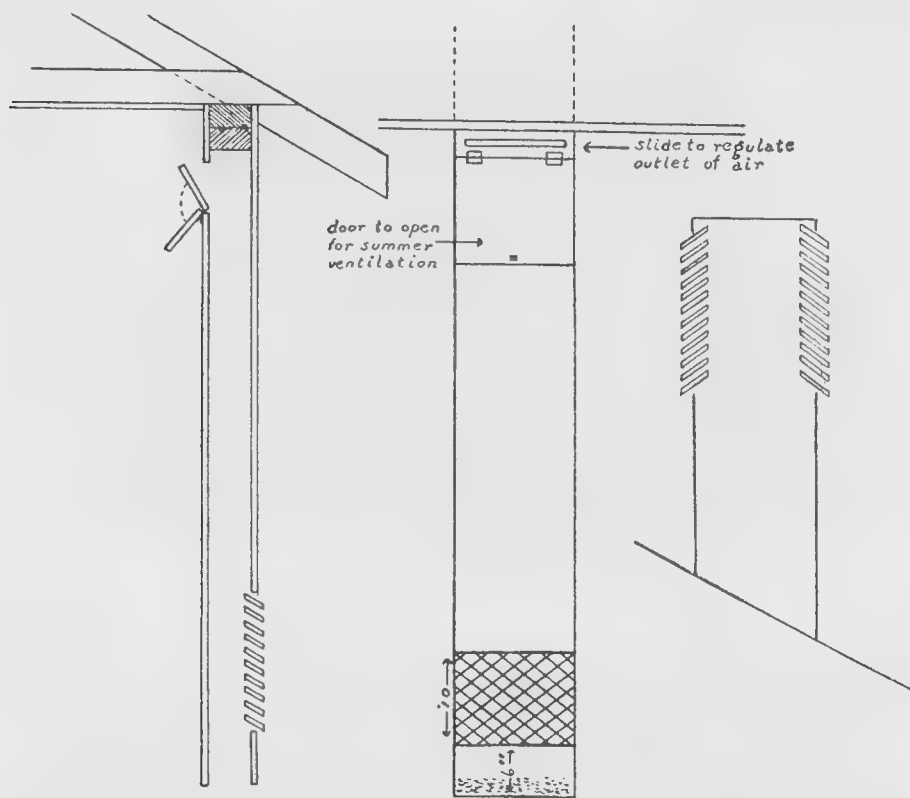


Radway, Alberta,
February 9th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.
Dear Sirs:

. . . . I would like to say that I was well pleased with the one hundred chicks of this breed, purchased from you last year. The pullets have been laying since early in November, and out of the 42 cockerels, I marketed 41 graded A-Special Milk Fed.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Mrs. J. P. G.



Aleza Lake, British Columbia,
April 6th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Sir:

Received order 3123, the Leghorn chicks, 3 o'clock morning, on March 27th. They sure was fine chicks, and I have been lucky to not lose many. Have 146 now, and they are very fine.

Thanks a lot for the information you gave me, and the catalogue.

(Signed) D. D.

Athabasca, Alberta,
May 19th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

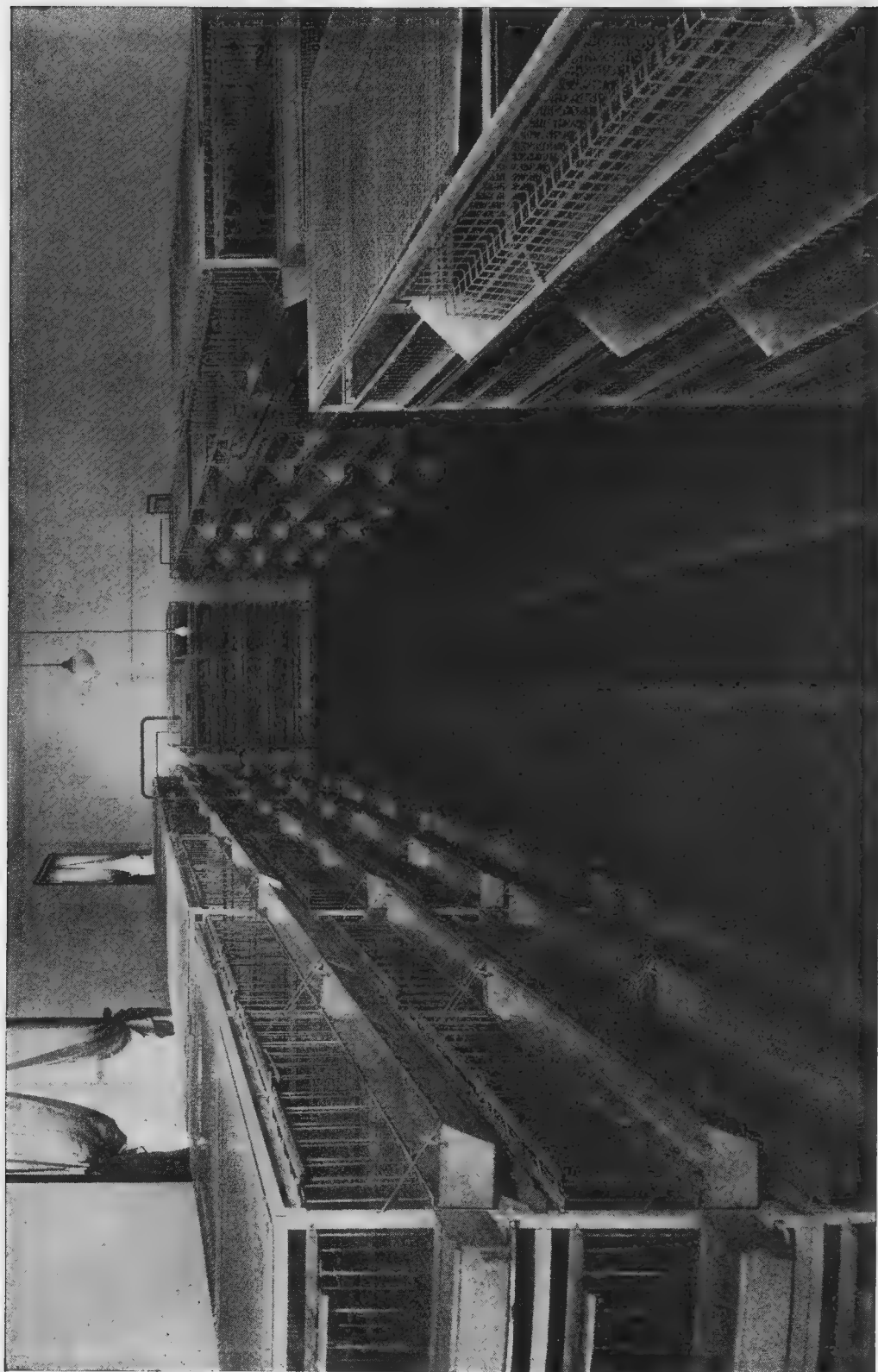
Dear Sirs:

Fifty New Hampshire P.Q. chicks, as ordered, arrived in perfect shape, and up to now show every promise of becoming all I hoped for in baby chicks.

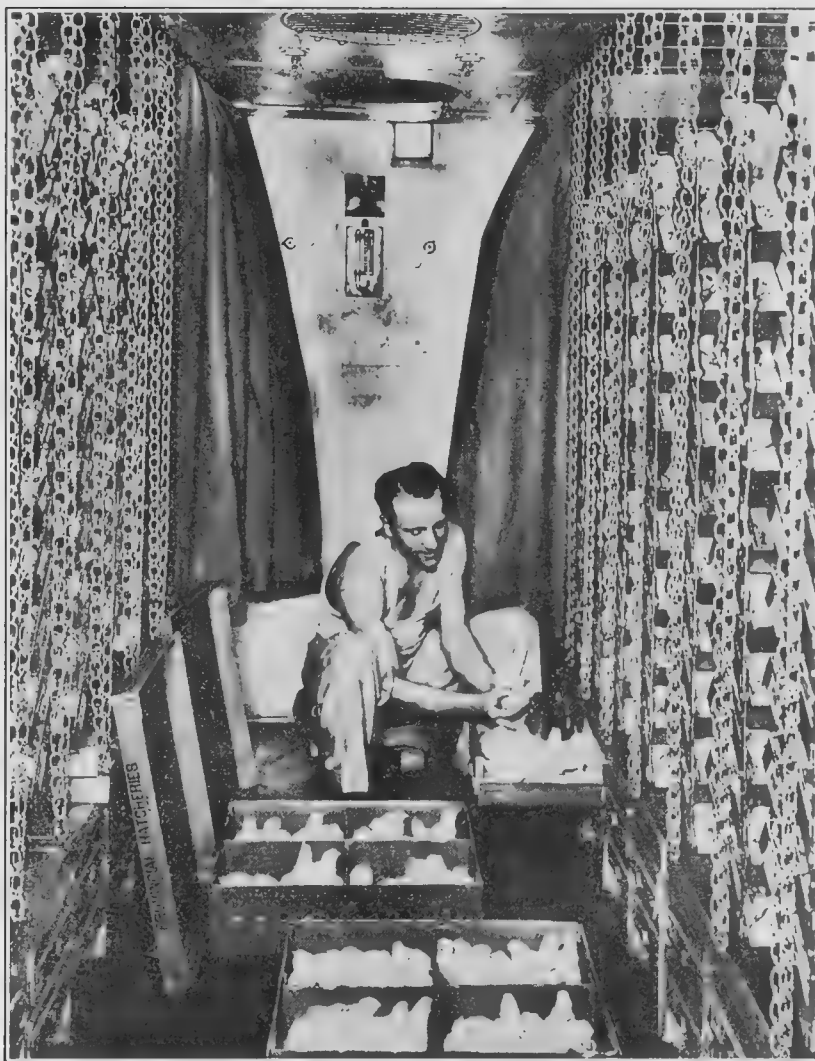
Thanking you,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) G. S.

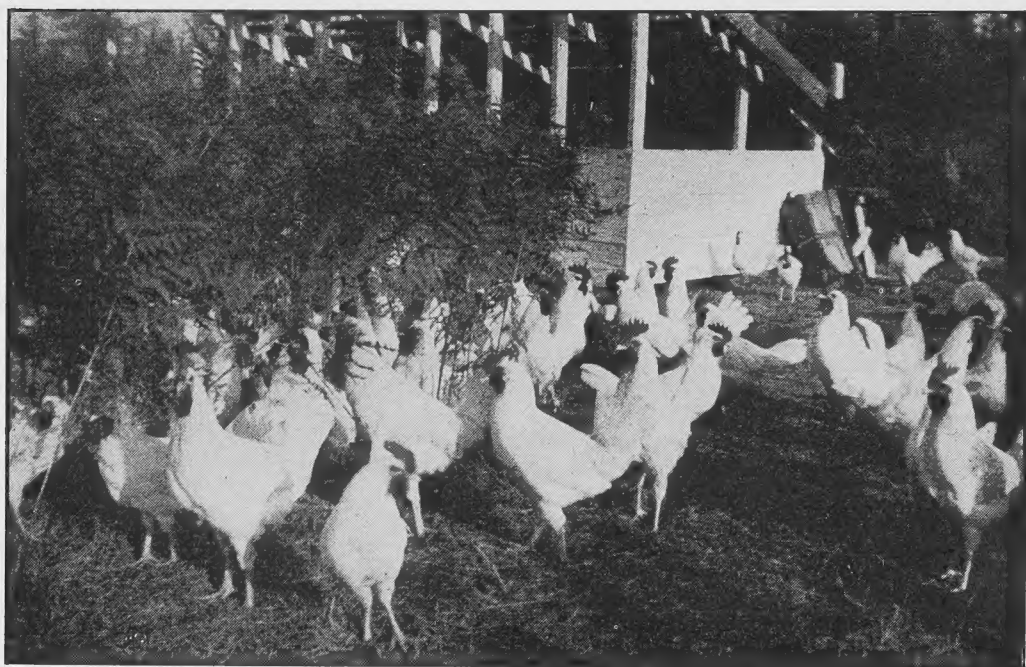


Brooder Room where we can comfortably brood 20,000 chicks up to two and three weeks of age. (We use the Hawkin's "Million Dollar Hen Chick Brooders," which we have found the most satisfactory of all we have used.)

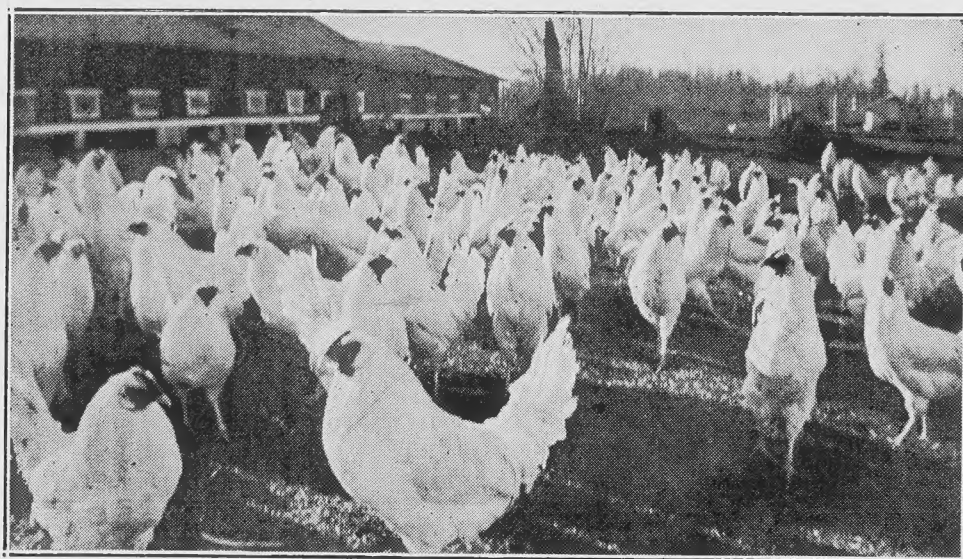


TAKING OFF THE HATCH

It is pleasant working in here. Note fluffiness and Vitality of chicks just Hatched. The air in our Incubator is conditioned by a special apparatus before being drawn in by High Volume Fans.



Young Wing-Banded Leghorn Cockerels Before Being Dubbed.



White Leghorn Cockerels, R.O.P. Approved and Dubbed

A FEW SUGGESTED RULES FOR SUCCESS

Keep plenty of clean fresh water before birds at all times.

Before putting birds in winter quarters, or otherwise, be sure that houses have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with any good brand of disinfectant.

Allow plenty of fresh air, but avoid drafts.

During all seasons, some form of green feed is necessary.

If possible, keep chicks of different ages separate.

Remove Cockerels as soon as sex can be determined from Pullets. This will give the Pullets a better chance for development.

Do not overfeed, but be sure they get plenty, particularly at evening see that the birds go to roost with a full crop.

Where possible allow birds to have all the milk they can drink, but do not use galvanized containers.

If lights are used, try and see that this is arranged so that they will have about a 12-hour day.

Cleanliness and sanitation is absolutely necessary; keep all drinking vessels clean and well supplied with fresh water, scald out milk containers frequently, clean troughs and mash hoppers occasionally.

Worm your flock before putting them in winter quarters.

Isolate sick birds for observation or cure, but if an infection or contagious disease, better still, kill it. It is better to kill an infected bird than allow it to run with the flock and expose the others to possible contamination and heavy loss.

And in conclusion we hope that you have carefully read this little book, and that it will be of material benefit to you in the selection of type and breed best suited to your respective needs. We know that if the instructions embodied herein are carried out there is no reason why you should not make your poultry profitable, and we again remind you that in the selection of your stock, particularly in baby chicks, that you purchase those only from a reliable hatchery, and one that knows from whom he will be securing his eggs, and that the flocks producing them have been approved by experienced Government Inspectors trained to this work, and that these flocks are under periodical supervision by these inspectors.

If at any time you are confronted with any poultry problems, regardless of the instructions embodied in this little book, we still want you to feel free to write us, or come in and explain your difficulties to us, and we will do our best to give you the benefit of our years of experience as a poultryman and hatcheryman.

Respectfully yours,

PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES.

Colinton, Alberta,
April 16th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for baby chicks. They arrived O.K. They are surely vigorous and thrifty birds. Have only lost one. We certainly appreciate your service.

(Signed) Mrs. E. W.

Tawatinaw, Alberta,
May 29th, 1945.

Provincial Hatcheries.

Dear Sir:

Just a note to let you know we received our 100 chicks all in good condition, hungry and active, and today all are doing very well.

We are well pleased with them. Thank you very much.

(Signed) Mrs. M. F.

DON'T WAIT TOO LATE!



Get your orders in early for your Baby Chicks, Sexed Pullets and Cockerels, and have no regrets in the future.

PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES, 10639 101st St., Edmonton, Alta., Phone 25734

PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES

PRODUCING'S
ROBINSON'S
CHICKS



Phone 25734



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